

THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

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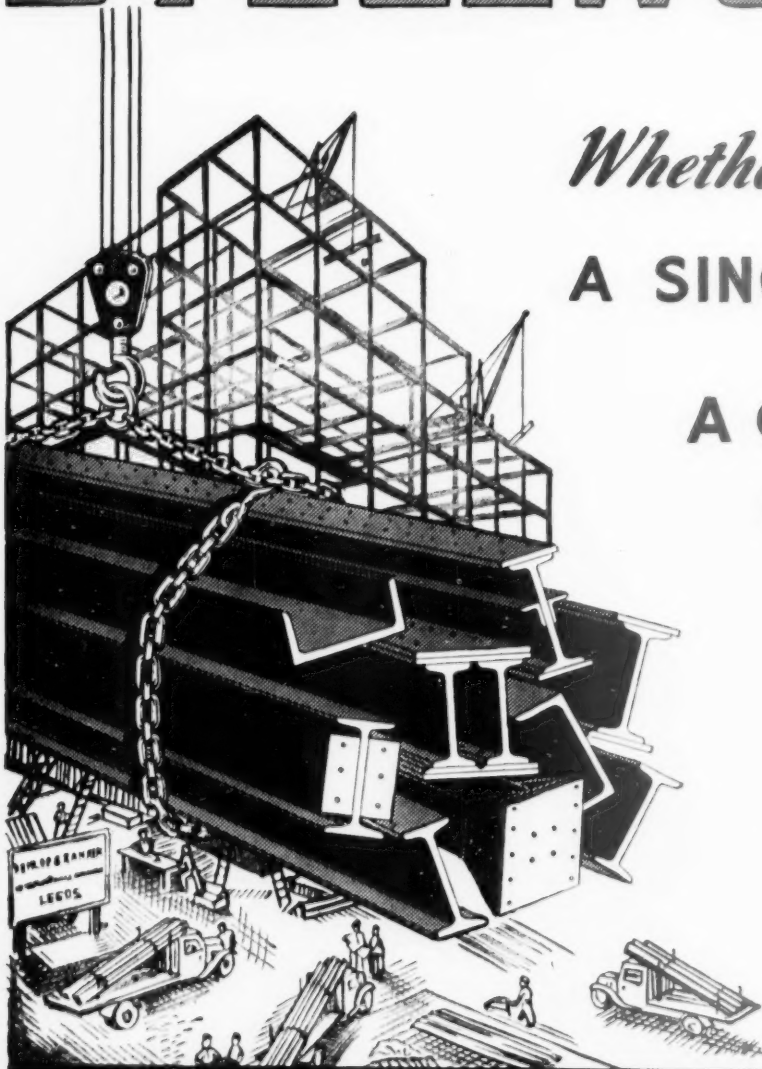
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VOL. 203

NO. 19

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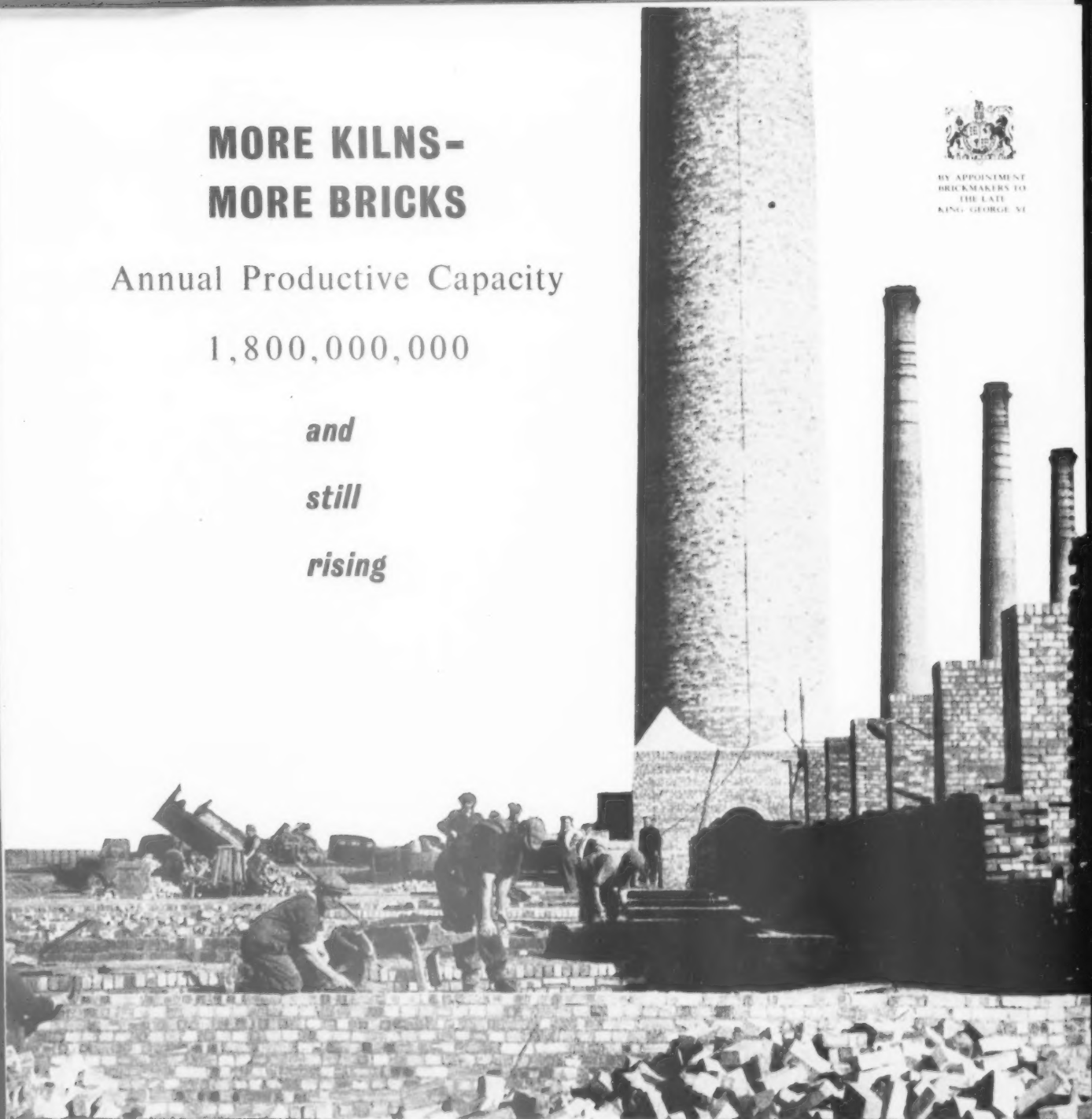
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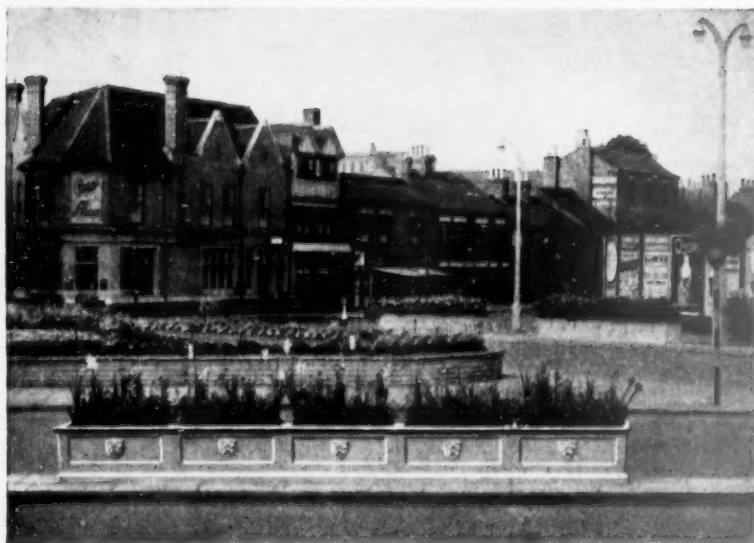


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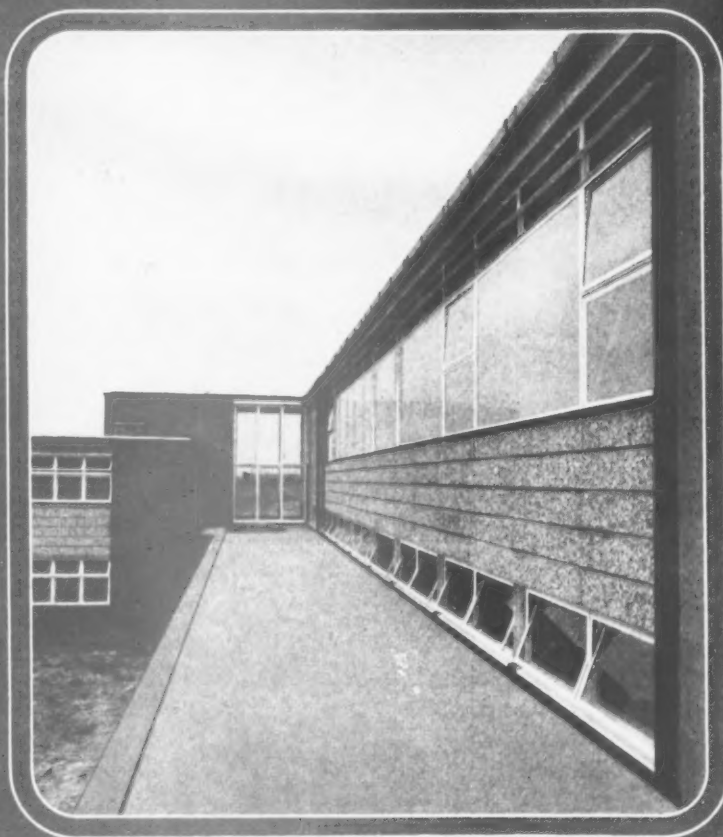
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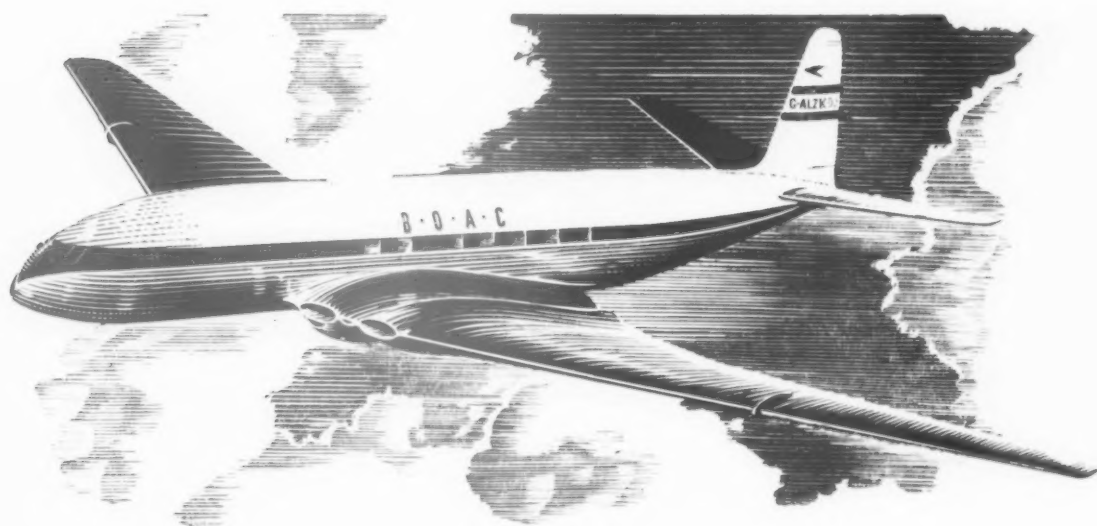
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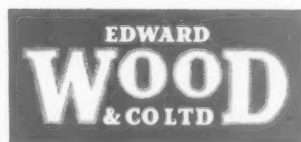
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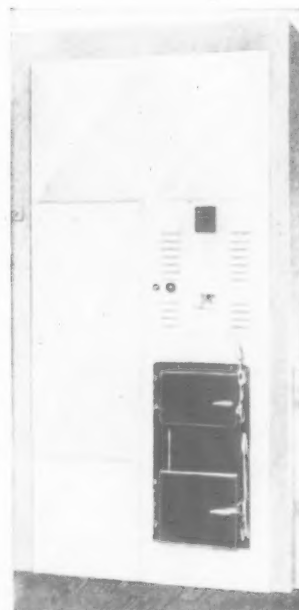
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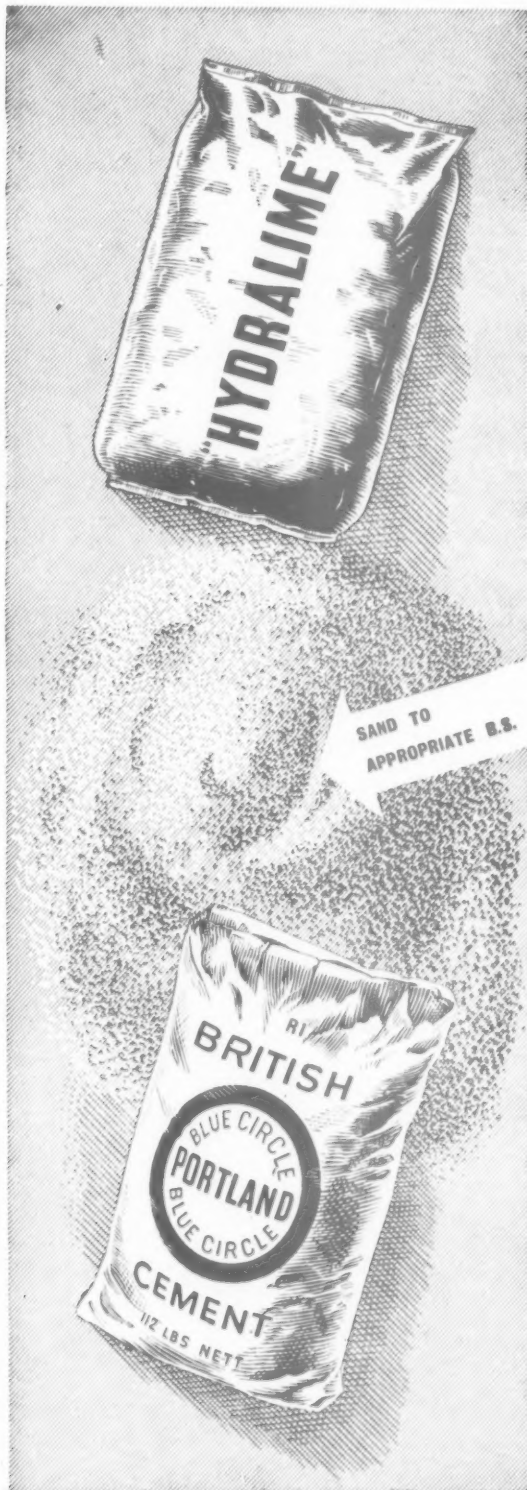
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A combined operation...

The total consumption of Fuel and Power in the United Kingdom during 1951 has been estimated at 214,200,000 tons of coal or coal equivalent. Of this total it is estimated that 60,400,000 tons were used for domestic purposes.

The possible total yearly consumption visualised for the years 1959-1963 in the "Ridley" Report is 248,400,000 tons, of which 66,300,000 tons are allocated to domestic use. (The latter figure included an estimated increase from 700,000 to 1,100,000 in the tonnage of oil fuel used).

This estimate of future domestic consumption is based on the assumption that population will increase by 1 million by 1961, that efficiency of fuel will increase by 5%, and that heat comfort per head will increase by 10%.

Leaving aside the question whether these figures are satisfactory, it is clear that to achieve a balance between desirable standards of heat comfort and the amount of extra fuel likely to be available will require careful planning by all concerned with the pattern of national fuel usage.

The Gas Industry stands ready to play its part in what must be a combined operation, not only by supplying Gas and Coke where these are considered to provide the best answer to a problem, but also by placing the knowledge and experience of its technicians freely at the service of all who wish to secure high standards of heating with economy of fuel.

Where to go for information about Gas

If you are considering the use of Gas, however tentatively, your first move should be to get in touch with the Gas Undertaking serving the area in which the job is situated. Through it you have access to the combined technical resources of the entire Gas Industry. The following list gives the addresses and telephone numbers of the Area Boards. Where there is any uncertainty as to which Area Board is concerned, The Gas Council will be pleased to give you the correct address.

Scottish Gas Board: 26, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3. Edinburgh 34331/5. *Northern Gas Board:* 30, Grainger Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 26101. *North Western Gas Board:* Bridgewater House, 60, Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1. Manchester Central 8121. *North Eastern Gas Board:* Bridge Street, Leeds, 2. Leeds 32571/4. *East Midlands Gas Board:* Beverley House, University Road, Leicester. Leicester 23201/5. *West Midlands Gas Board:* 6, Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15. Edgbaston 3616. *Wales Gas Board:* 1 and 2, Windsor Place, Cardiff. Cardiff 28621. *Eastern Gas Board:* 2, The Abbey Garden, London, S.W.1. Trafalgar 5373. 7. *North Thames Gas Board:* 30, Kensington Church Street, London, W.8. Western 8141. *South Eastern Gas Board:* Katharine Street, Croydon, Surrey, Croydon 4466. *Southern Gas Board:* 164, Above Bar, Southampton. Southampton 76362. *South Western Gas Board:* 9a, Quiet Street, Bath. Bath 60411/5.

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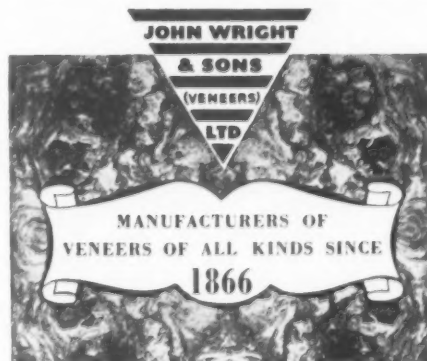




"May Day"

The Golden Age of Elizabeth I

FOR the First Elizabethans, May Day is a time of rejoicing. With the first light, crowds of jubilant villagers emerge from the woods and hills. All are heavily laden: some with hawthorn to garnish their homes, some with boughs for the maypole, others with marigolds and windflowers for their personal decoration. Now comes the maypole, symbol of fertility, drawn by a score of flower-horned oxen. In a trice it is embellished with greenery, streamers and kerchiefs; while milkmaids, their complexions made radiant with early morning dew, dance in a ring around the silver cups and salvers. Long into the night, when bonfires are lit, everyone is dancing and feasting. Gone are the freezings and bareness of winter; summer is here in all its fullness.



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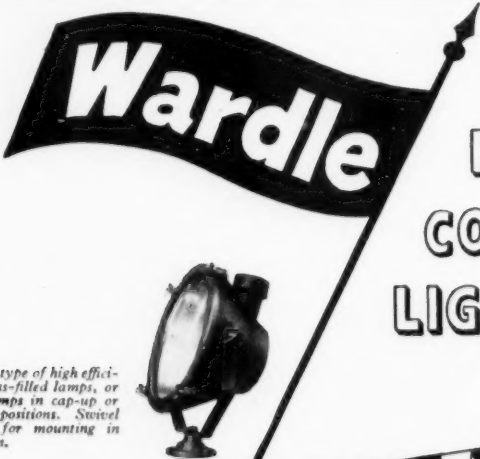
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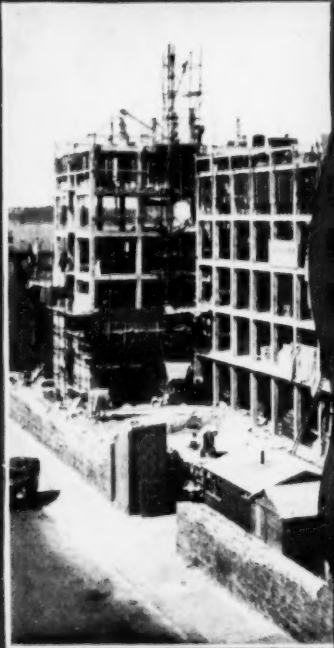
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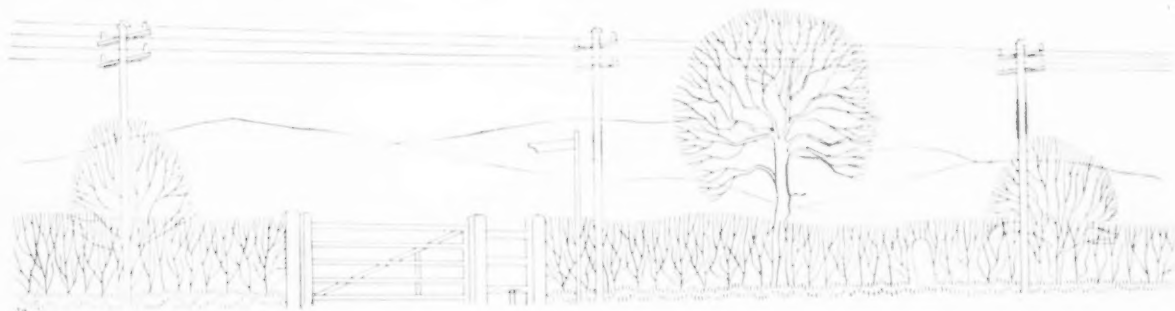
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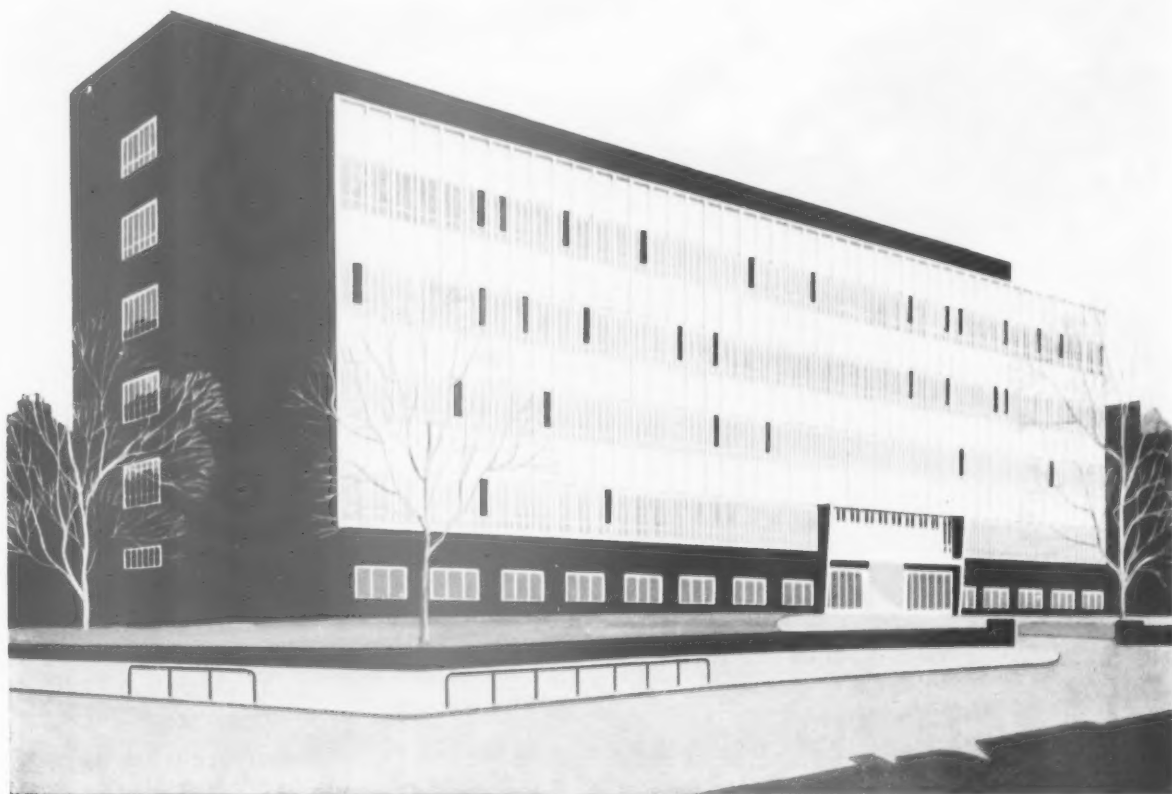
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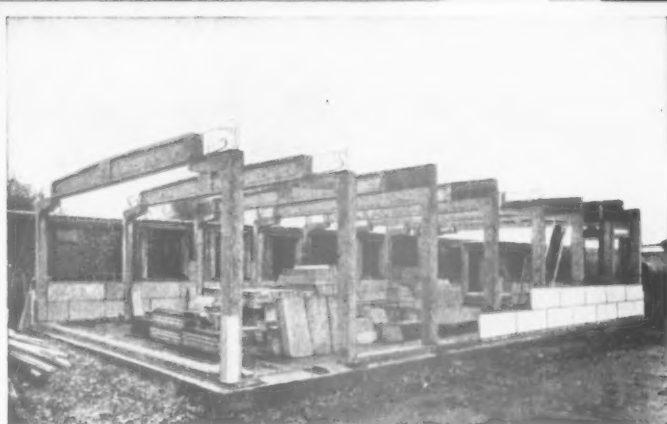
TRAFFORD PARK

MANCHESTER 17

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Above: The Technical Library at Epsom of the Distillers Co. Ltd. Erected by the Company's own Research and Development Department (Engineering Division)



Left: A typical example of Orlit flat roofed "hutting" in course of erection

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 Architect : James Wallace, L.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S.

This attractive new lounge bar with its unique atmosphere has been a very popular innovation in Cambuslang. The general scheme including bar counter and gantry has been carried out in oak. In place of mirrors a painted panel is incorporated in the upper part of the backfitting. The fixed seating has been carried out in red hide with stools to match. The special lighting incorporates ceiling lay lights and wall brackets. Another outstanding feature is the large stone inset above the fireplace on which is carved a replica of the old Railway Tavern which stood on the same site approximately 100 years ago.

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A NEW AWARD FOR ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING

AN addition to the R.I.B.A. Medal, the Ministries' awards for good housing and those made by allied Societies of the R.I.B.A. for meritorious architecture has just been announced. It is somewhat of a departure, in origin, patronage and administration.

The new award is to be made annually within the area of the West Suffolk County Council, and its foundation is the outcome of recommendations of the County Planning Advisory Sub-Committee, which have been adopted by the County Planning Authority. Two new ideas stand out in the procedure for the award: first it is for buildings within the area erected by private enterprise only, buildings erected for or by a central or local government authority being, therefore, omitted, the award can be regarded as one for the personal achievement of architects and builders. Secondly, the judgment for the award is to be by way of a selection by an Awards Committee composed of the County Planning Advisory Sub-Committee, the President of the Eastern Federation of Building Trades Employers and a representative of the Suffolk Association of Architects; but this is not to be the final judgment, for the Authority has agreed that an independent assessor shall be appointed to consider the selection for the year and his judgment shall be final, even to the extent of withholding the award if there is nothing good enough in his view. The assessor is to be appointed by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The objects of the new award are clearly laid down. It is founded to encourage good local architecture and building; to stimulate public interest in good building and to foster a higher appreciation of design

and craftsmanship and to encourage developers to employ the services of an architect. Two classes of building are eligible, residential and other buildings, including industrial and commercial buildings. The award is to be a formal one and will be made at an appropriate time and place, presumably within the County area, by the County Council itself, and is to take the form of certificates to the successful architect and builder of the building gaining the award.

The whole is an excellent idea for the encouragement of quality in architecture; it is the first time in this country that an attempt has been made by a County Council to give this sort of local recognition. If there is any criticism to be made (and it may be that it is not valid, because of lack of information), it is that there is no indication of an intention appropriately to mark the building obtaining the award. This is an important matter, for the public needs the reminder it brings; the certificates given to the architects and builders are of great value, but they will be seen, presumably, only on the walls of their respective offices.

The results and effects of the award will be watched with great interest, and if it is productive in the search for architectural quality, other Planning Authorities might well consider its extension to their own areas.

* * *

One of the papers at the Architectural (London Area) Teachers' Conference last week was read by Mr. Woodbine Parish, a past-President of the F.I.O.B., whose interest in education within the building industry was strongly emphasized during his time of office. His subject for the present conference

was "The Architect's position as a member of the Building Team."

His main point can be summarized as being that for building architecture there is, or should be, a team recognized by all and based fundamentally on knowledge and integrity. He had a number of things to say with which most would agree, and especially those responsible for architectural education, on the subject of the many sides of knowledge and experience that should be possessed by an architect in his practice.

Mr. Woodbine Parish, however, had less to say as to how the building industry was extending itself on the side of education necessary for all sectors of the industry to be capable of backing up the well-educated and experienced architects in the production of fine building and craftsmanship. We would not say yet that the apprenticeship system has failed, but it is a fact that the intake numbers are still falling and that there are places (which should be filled) in the technical schools and colleges for a greater number of apprentices. The building industry has extended its support for the training of foremen and

the managerial sides, but this is not enough if the good workman and the craftsman is also to be found and encouraged.

The reader of this paper said: "In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries design and execution were complementary functions, and as a result the architect and master craftsman had jointly produced many graceful buildings which were among the finest in the country to-day." This is, of course, quite true, but it contains a lesson that the building industry can learn as well as the architectural schools.

The architect has now so much to know, not only about design and planning but about economics, technical developments and all the other things that mean a complete dovetailing between architecture and building, that we cannot help feeling that perhaps the solution might be that all the sons and daughters of master builders should become architects, at least they would then have a super-start. Whether, as a corollary, all the children of architects should become builders is rather more debatable, even though by so doing they might find their life more financially profitable.



Royal Scottish Academy. East Kilbride, shops from the South West. Alan Relach and Ralph Cowan.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

I did not hear the broadcast of the speeches from the Royal Academy Banquet but I am told that they reflected only too clearly the victory which the more conservative members have recently had over those who have been striving to make the Summer Exhibition more representative of the best in contemporary British painting and sculpture. It is clear from the exhibition that the steady increase in the representation of the "modern" school has been checked with a corresponding increase in the number of dull and even bad pictures. As usual, however, there are quite a number of pictures which one would like to possess. Among the portraits I liked best were "Janey Ironside" by Christopher Ironside and the very much decorated Vice-Admiral The Earl Granville by A. R. Middleton Todd, R.A.

The architecture room hold no surprises. There is a great sheet of paper shared between Sir John Soane and Raymond Erith, for the alteration of an existing house. Unfortunately Mr. Erith's drawings are not done for reproduction. There is a fine model of the Sheffield Colleges of Technology and Commerce by Gollins, Melvin and Partners, and some sprightly modern telephone exchanges by the M.o.W., a really rather strange-shaped printing works seen from inside and by the P.R.I.B.A. and two more excellent drawings of Coventry Cathedral by Basil Spence—Hurrah for the A.R.A. There is also some scholarly stuff by older academicians but their work includes at least one drawing which would have been thrown out as a second year day sketch. Of the professional perspectives Lawrence Wright and James Thring are best represented although I like Gordon Cullen's drawing of Graham Dawbarn's West Indian hospital almost the best.

It must have been the weather that upset the hats. I saw a very poor show of them. Indeed in the morning there were fewer people than usual, so much so that one had to look at the pictures. There were it is true one or two hardy annual hats, that vast black velvet affair still proudly carries its armful of roses, the one which consists of a hen and chicks in a basket of fruit I did not see but I am sure it was there. I saw a sprinkling of cabinet ministers, mostly distinguishable by their morning coats. My biggest surprise was to meet the retiring commander of Woolwich Garrison, but this was not so remarkable since Mr. James Gunn's portrait of H.M. the Queen had been commissioned by the Royal Artillery Headquarters Mess.

A sign of my own ripening old age was the number of portraits of friends and acquaintances which I found in the exhibition, among them Graham Tubbs and Alfred Bossom.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS IN THE TROPICS

Mr. George Atkinson's paper at the A.A. last week once more drew attention to what has been done and is being done architecturally in British Territories abroad. He spoke before an audience which included some distin-



THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE A.A.

Sir Hugh Casson, R.D.I., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed President of the Architectural Association for its 107th Session commencing June 1.

* * *

guished people from the colonial office and elsewhere. One of the most interesting things which Mr. Atkinson mentioned was that modern architecture is now recognized by nearly all colonial administrations as entirely suitable for the tropics. The time when Britain sought to impress her subject races with such *tours de force* as New Delhi is passed. As liaison officer between the B.R.S. and colonial administrations Mr. Atkinson has a job many of us would like and his beautiful coloured slides skipped us round the West Indies, to Singapore, India and South Africa almost as quickly as he travels himself.

A.A. PRESIDENT FOR 1953-54

Sir Hugh Casson is to be the next president of the Architectural Association. At the time of the announcement he was in America on a brief visit following a slightly longer one to Canada where he addressed the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada on the occasion of its annual dinner. Reports of his progress on the other side have been scrappy and taken from the backs of postcards sent to his small daughters. It appears, however, that he has been having quite a time and has managed to include the crowning of a beauty queen in his engagements. He has also already earned high praise in official quarters as an excellent ambassador. Sir Hugh needs no introduction nor explanation here, he continues to be one of the busiest men I know and I cannot help wondering how he is going to fit his new appointment in with all his other work. Like

most modern top men he seems to spend more of his time in travelling than in being anywhere in particular. Speaking personally I would like to see him settle down and build something really big rather than go on wasting his talents lecturing to all and sundry in different parts of the globe. My hopes may perhaps be realized for the result of the limited competition for buildings at Cambridge University must surely be published soon and he has after all a fifty-fifty chance there.

KENYON'S KEY

As you may have seen in the daily Press, Mr. Arthur Kenyon, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., has designed and presented to the Ministry of Works a view indicator on the top of Primrose Hill. My pictures show the hand-carved aluminium plaque and Mr. Kenyon, without hat, looking at the indicator with Mr. Robinson, who erected the original indicator placed on the spot in 1904 which was removed and lost during the war when Primrose Hill was an anti-aircraft gun position. As very nearly the first incumbent of this position, I would like to disclaim all responsibility for this act of vandalism. Anti-aircraft guns were not by any means the first disturbers of the peace on this site, for it had been used for demonstrations for many years. For example, in 1864 the Working Men's Garibaldi Reception Committee held an indignation meeting there to protest at the way in which Garibaldi had been hurried out of England. This nearly caused a riot. Mr. Kenyon's generous gift will cause no riots but will be much appreciated by visitors to Primrose Hill, for everyone having climbed to a high eminence likes to have the view described to him.

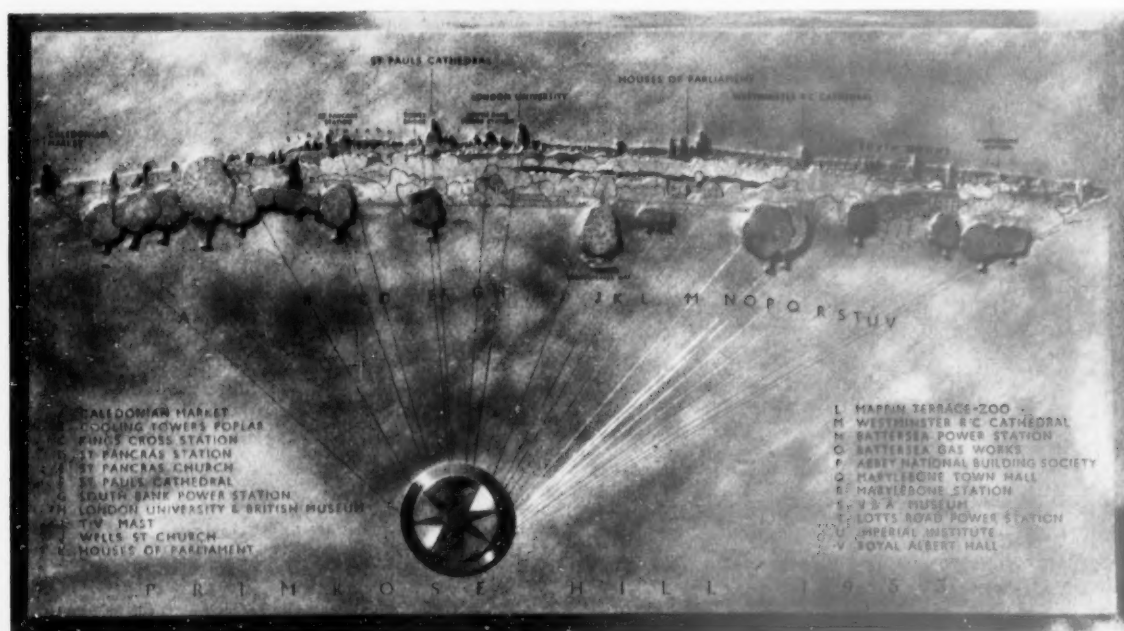
THOSE TAVERN CARS

Travelling recently on a train from Waterloo I was surprised to find that it had attached to it a tavern car. I wish I had kept the references for I am reasonably sure



NEW VIEW INDICATOR, PRIMROSE HILL

On April 24, The Rt. Hon. David Eccles, M.P., Minister of Works, unveiled the new indicator designed and presented by Mr. Arthur Kenyon, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., to replace the old one put up in 1904 which was a "war casualty." In the photo above Mr. Kenyon is seen talking to Mr. G. J. Robinson, now 91, who erected the original indicator. The photo below shows the plaque of the new indicator which is hand carved in solid aluminium and was executed by Messrs. Starkie Gardener.



that British Railways gave an undertaking that these very considerable blots on their by no means unblemished design record would be removed forthwith some two years ago. Coronation year would seem to be a very good opportunity for carrying out, however belatedly, this promise. Perhaps they could be publicly burned.

THE COST OF A PUB

We can be grateful to the high cost of building for at least one thing: Lavishness in pub design is considered to be "out" by the *Monthly Bulletin*, a magazine which I have quoted here before. "The vast public houses of the 'twenties and 'thirties will have no post-war counterparts," it says, and we may breathe a sigh of relief even if the bar furnishers do not. Having calculated present-day building costs the *Monthly Bulletin* comes to the conclusion that a London pub would cost £16 5s per ft super of customer space, and that at that rate a house selling ten barrels of beer a week would cost £14,625 to build. This is on the basis that it takes 90ft super of customer space to sell one barrel a week. I do not know what ten barrels a week looks like in innkeeper's profit but fourteen and a half thousand pounds seems a lot of money for what I take to be a modest pub.

TO FRANCE WITH THE T.C.P.A.

The Town and Country Planning Association has arranged a sixteen-day tour to France next autumn starting on September 20. "T.C.P.A. tours" says the note "are meant to be informing and pleasurable, stimulating and refreshing. They may be looked on as Holidays with Point, or Study Tours with Enjoyment! Now you know. The all-in rate is £65 and the tour will be led by Mr. F. J. Osborn, Chairman of Executive of the Association. The tour will include Paris, Dijon, Lyon, Avignon, Marseille, Cannes, and Annecy. Visits to the Pont du Gard,

the Unité d'Habitation, and two hydro-electric schemes should provide plenty of stimulation and as for the refreshment, that can be found in abundance anywhere in France but nowhere better than in the region of Lyon.

Fuller particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, T.C.P.A., 28, King Street, W.C.2.

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

On January 29 I asked for ideas for children's playground equipment to be sent to the St. Pancras Borough Council. As a result of this and other publicity the Town Clerk received over a hundred ideas. Nine are to be adopted. I am sure readers will congratulate the St. Pancras Borough Council on the success of its appeal and will look forward to seeing the ideas in concrete form in the Cumberland Market Playground.

THE B.I.F.

I am afraid that my remarks on the B.I.F. must wait till next week. I have had a quick walk round Earls Court and admired Nevile Ward's splendid great stand for the British Wool Textiles; he has admirably caught the Coronation spirit both in the design of the stand and the display. Willy Field's little stand for British Rayon is also a winner. For simplicity and inexpensiveness Morton Sundour, by Margaret Casson and Cockade, Ltd., sets a standard that some of the more expensive boys might follow with advantage.

R.I.B.A. CONFERENCE

You have only another week in which to complete the form saying that you wish to attend the British Architects Conference, 1953, being held at Canterbury and Folkestone.

ABNER

NEWS OF THE WEEK

R.A. and R.S.A.

Some of the architectural drawings from the Royal Academy and the Royal Scottish Academy are illustrated in this issue. The R.S.A. comes first for reasons which concern printing and not in order to gratify the Scottish Covenant Association. The names of the draughtsmen are not included in the captions under the illustrations in the R.A. section, and they are given below in order which corresponds to the sequence of illustrations on pages 542-546:

Watling House, Cannon Street: Architect, Howard Robertson, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., drawn by Frank A. Weemys. Trinity House, Tower Hill A. E. Richardson, R.A., drawn by E. A. S. House, F.R.I.B.A. Printing Works, Debden: Howard Robertson, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., drawn by Lawrence Wright. Office Building, Sydney: Brian O'Rourke, A.R.A., and Powell, Mansfield and MacLurcan, drawn by E. J. Thring, A.R.C.A. City of Sheffield, Colleges of Technology and Com-

merce: Gollins, Melvin and Ward, in association with the City Architect of Sheffield, model by McCutcheon Studios. Ferrybridge "B" Generating Station: L. K. Watson and H. J. Coates, drawn by G. C. Bodgener. The Teaching Hospital of the West Indies: Graham Dawbarn, drawn by Gordon Cullen. Quintin School for the L.C.C.: Edward D. Mills, drawn by Lawrence Wright. Weir Wood Water Board Treatment Works: John A. Strubbe, drawn by E. J. Thring, A.R.C.A. Stores at Hemel Hempstead: Louis de Soissons, R.A., drawn by T. J. Rendle. Flats and Commercial Development in Old Street: Joseph Emberton, drawn by Lawrence Wright.

A Flexible Plan Laboratory: Correction

On page 509 of last week's issue the 10th line up from the end of the written matter should read "support unnecessary for floor and ceiling cladding, etc." not "necessary for. . ."

Shortage of Materials

Shortage of materials have been brought to the notice of the Minister of Works. Mr. Eccles told Mr. J. Johnson in the House that he had received no complaints of shortage of bricks in the Rugby district, but Mr. Johnson insisted that any town councillor or master builder would tell him there was at least six months' delay in supplies. Answering Major Anstruther-Gray, Mr. Eccles said he had received only one complaint during the past month from Scotland, referring to a temporary shortage of cement in the south-west. That had been remedied, and the matter was not giving him any anxiety at the moment. Scotland had done very well, having had 35 per cent more cement this year than in the corresponding period last year. Mr. D. Griffiths said there was an acute shortage of building materials and cement in Rotherham and district, and Mr. Eccles agreed that there was some difficulty in Yorkshire, and he had asked the cement makers to increase their deliveries.

Mr. Eccles Visits Earls Court

The Minister of Works visited the B.I.F. on May 1st to see the Prefabricated Buildings Section at Earls Court. Mr. Eccles said that Britain has gone ahead of all other countries in the export of prefabricated buildings. Earnings from this source had risen from £8m in 1949 to £7m in 1952, and the curve was still rising.

Sir Thomas Bennett

Sir Thomas Bennett, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., who in July, 1951, at the Minister's special request undertook the chairmanship of the Stevenage New Town Development Corporation, has decided that he must now resign this position. He was already chairman of Crawley Development Corporation, and he has found that the double burden, in addition to his private practice, has been imposing too great a strain.

His work has been of great importance to Stevenage but he now feels that the time has come when he can hand over to someone else. He will continue with his work as chairman of Crawley.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, Minister of Housing and Local Government, while greatly regretting Sir Thomas Bennett's decision, has reluctantly accepted his resignation. The Minister proposes to appoint as the new chairman for Stevenage Sir Roydon Dash, D.F.C., F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., who has hitherto been vice-chairman of the Bracknell Development Corporation, and the necessary consultation with the interested local authorities is now taking place.

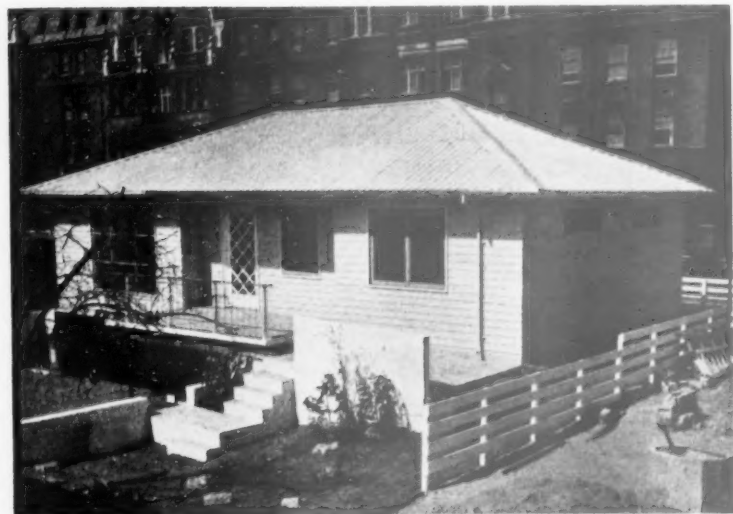
Operatives' Wage Claim

At the annual meeting of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, held in London on April 29, further consideration was given to the application submitted by the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives for a wage increase of 6d an hour. The Council failed to reach agreement and, in accordance with the Council's Constitution, it is decided that the matter be referred to arbitration by the Industrial Disputes Tribunal.

On an application by the trades unions the Council reviewed the rate of lodging allowance (National Working Rule 6B(3)) and decided to raise it from 6s to 7s per night as from June 1, 1953.

The Council also received the reports of its Committees which have been examining the notices submitted by the Employers and Operatives in January for Constitutional Amendments. No decisions were reached but requests for further time to complete the examination of several questions were granted.

Mr. W. H. Forsdike, C.B.E., of Sheffield, was re-elected Chairman of the National Joint Council for the eleventh year in succession. The other officers of the Council were reappointed to serve for a further year as follows:



The "Pre-cut" factory-built timber house, designed by Frederick Cubitt, F.R.I.B.A. A prototype has been erected in Chelsea Square for demonstration purposes. Further details of the house will be published in a future issue.

Vice-chairman, Sir Luke Fawcett, O.B.E.; Employers' Secretary, Mr. I. Ernest Jones; Operatives' Secretary, Sir Richard Coppock, C.B.E.

R.I.B.A. Library Group Meeting

The next meeting of the Library Group will take place on Monday, May 11, 1953, at 6 p.m. at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, W.1. The evening will be devoted to the identification of unknown drawings in the possession of the Library.

Allied Society President

Mr. F. Hamer Crossley, Dip. Arch. (L'Pool), F.R.I.B.A., Derbyshire County Architect, has been elected president of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Society of Architects.

Housing Progress Report

The number of permanent houses completed in Great Britain during March was 28,729, compared with 21,754 in March, 1952.

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships, 1953-1954

The pamphlet contains full information upon the various Prizes and Studentships, together with, where applicable, the detailed programmes for the competitions.

Copies are obtainable at the R.I.B.A., price 2s 6d, exclusive of postage.

Exhibition of Outdoor Seats

Entries for C.o.I.D. and Corporation of Birmingham Outdoor Seats Competition. Victoria Embankment Gardens. Open until May 16.

Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust

The Investigation into the Functions and Design of Hospitals is moving on May 4, 1953, from 33, Doughty Street, W.C.1, to the Trust's headquarters at Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1. (Telephone Primrose 8871.)

RETIREMENT

Mr. Albert Morgan, L.R.I.B.A., City Architect and Estates Manager, of Gloucester, is to retire on superannuation on August 11, after 40 years in local government service.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Messrs. Stewart and Garrett, Chartered Architects and Industrial Designers, have moved to 17, Conduit Street, W.1 (Mayfair 6846), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues at that address.

Mr. J. Fred Pye, L.R.I.B.A., has changed his address from 11, New Street, to 4, Abbey Walk, Grimsby, Lincs. (Grimsby 3930.)

COMING EVENTS

The Christian Theme in Contemporary Arts

May 12-June 18. Exhibition at Park Lane House, 45, Park Lane, W.1.

London Master Builders' Association

May 13 at 2 p.m. General Meeting of Area No. 1. Talk by E. G. Dean, L.M.B.A., Technical Information Officer, on "Some Sources of Technical Information for Builders," at Derry & Toms Restaurant, Kensington High Street, W.8.

Council for the Preservation of Rural England

May 14 at 2.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting at the R.I.C.S., 12, Great George Street, S.W.1.

May 14, 9 p.m.-2 a.m. Coronation England Ball, at Grosvenor House.

Competition Open

The Dover Corporation invites architects resident in the United Kingdom to submit designs in competition for dwelling accommodation on a site in Marine Parade, Dover. The site has an area of 6.5 acres, excluding portions of surrounding streets.

The Assessor for the Competition is Mr. Arthur W. Kenyon, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Dis.T.P., M.T.P.I., and the following premiums are offered:

1, 1,000gns; 2, 500gns; 3, 250gns; 4, 150gns; 5, 75gns; 6, 50gns.

The closing date for the submission of designs is September 10, 1953, and the last day for questions is June 15, 1953.

Competition Conditions and plan of the site may be obtained from Mr. James A. Johnson, Town Clerk, New Bridge House, Dover, on payment of a deposit of 2gns, which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* design, or on the return of the Competition documents at least four weeks before the last day for submission of designs.

R.I.B.A. Cricket Fixtures, 1953 Season

The following matches will be played. *Wednesday, May 13*: v. The Vitruvians (A.A. Ground). *Wednesday, May 20*: v. The London Master Builders' Association (College of Estate Management Ground, Hinchley Wood). *Wednesday, June 17*: v. The Architectural Association (A.A. Ground). *Sunday, July 12*: v. Blue Circle C.C. (Bromley Common, Kent). *Wednesday, August 19*: v. R.I.C.S. (College of Estate Management Ground). *Wednesday, Sept. 2*: v. Club Cricket Conference (Wimbledon C.C. Ground). The Hon. Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Cricket Club is Mr. B. S. Smyth (phone: London Wall 2917).

Lethaby Scholarship

It is the desire of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings to ensure that the accumulation of knowledge gained from its long and varied experience in the treatment and repair of old buildings is not lost and to secure its continuance in the work of the younger architects.

With this end in view and in memory of the late Professor W. R. Lethaby, the Society awards a Scholarship to enable selected students to study the actual repair works under the direction of the Committee.

The Society now wishes to make a further award and invites those who are interested to make application.

The conditions of the Scholarship are:

That the selected student is expected to live where the work is being done and every opportunity is given by the Society for him to examine the processes of repair in as varied a way as possible and under different Masters. This study covers such points as the treatment of decayed timbers, disinte-

grating stonework, and the repair and renovation of buildings. The student will be expected to report on what he has seen and to comment on it weekly and he will be expected to make measured drawings of the buildings on which he is engaged.

The Scholarship carries with it a grant of not less than £80 payable in monthly instalments, and is for a period of six months.

The Society is also happy to announce that one additional Scholarship is available owing to the generosity of a friend. The terms of the Scholarship will be the same as those of the Lethaby Scholarship but the donor wishes to encourage applications from the West Country.

The closing date for the receipt of applications will be June 8 and these should be made to: The Secretary, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 55, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Modern Movement, or Art in Industry

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,—To-day, sir, has been described as the machine age. Probably the commonest component of the machine, in one form or another, is the cog-wheel. In these days, when specialists in all spheres are encouraged to have at least a slight acquaintance with the work of those other specialists in adjacent fields, it must be at least discouraging to find their work depicted in such a manner as has been done by the specialist designer—the poster artist—of the B.I.F. poster. It may be true that the wheels of industry do not turn as freely as we should like, but to depict them as largely incapable of movement is surely going too far.

I am, sir, fearful of the international consequences.

I am, etc.,
RICHARD HENNIKER,
F.R.I.B.A.

Revision of B.S.7—1946

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,—A revised edition of B.S.7—Rubber Insulated Cables and Flexible Cords for Power and Lighting Purposes—will shortly be issued by the British Standards Institution as also will a new British Standard Specification for P.V.C. Insulated Cables for generally similar purposes, which supersedes the supplement previously included in B.S.7.

These specifications differ from B.S.7, 1946, in a number of respects, of which the most important are the changes in thicknesses of insulation for the 250-volt cables, and the adoption of more rational sheath thicknesses. These changes, which in the main re-

sult in reductions, have only been made after most careful consideration by, and have the support of, not only the C.M.A. but also representatives of many user organizations, as they were the subject of unanimous agreement when under consideration by the British Standards Institution. Extensive experimental work by the Members of this Association has resulted in not only improved materials, particularly in the qualities of rubber mixes used for insulating and sheathing, but also in greatly improved manufacturing techniques. The progressive incorporation of these improvements in the present standard cables has enabled the C.M.A. to reconsider completely the thicknesses of insulation and sheathing in B.S.7, 1946, and to put forward the new thicknesses with the knowledge that they not only give a very satisfactory margin of safety electrically, but also that they are adequate from mechanical points of view.

Opportunity has also been taken during this revision to include further physical tests on the insulating and sheathing materials; most of these tests have not previously appeared in B.S.7.

The changes in dimensions are the most impressive parts of the new specification, and in addition to the reductions in thicknesses of insulation for 250-volt cables, uniform thicknesses have been adopted for tough rubber, P.V.C. and lead sheathings in the lower diameter ranges, so that cables having these types of sheathing within the prescribed range will have common overall dimensions. There are other changes of interest to buyers and users, particularly the inclusion of additional types of cables such as H.S.O.S. cables, T.R.S. cables with semi-embedded braid and Figure 8 flexible cords.

The new types of cable, along with other changes in the specification, have the approval of the I.E.E., with certain exceptions which are indicated in the specification.

As this revision of B.S.7 involves modified insulation thicknesses for cables which are also specified in other British Standards, particularly B.S. 883, for shipwiring cables and vulcanized rubber-insulated wire armoured cables for collieries, it is proposed that these new or revised standards should be published at the same time as B.S.7, 1953.

When cables to the new specifications are marketed, it is not proposed to make any change in the classification references by which various types of cables are now well known to users. Supplies of the new standard cables will, however, be readily recognized due to the use of distinctive coloured labels.

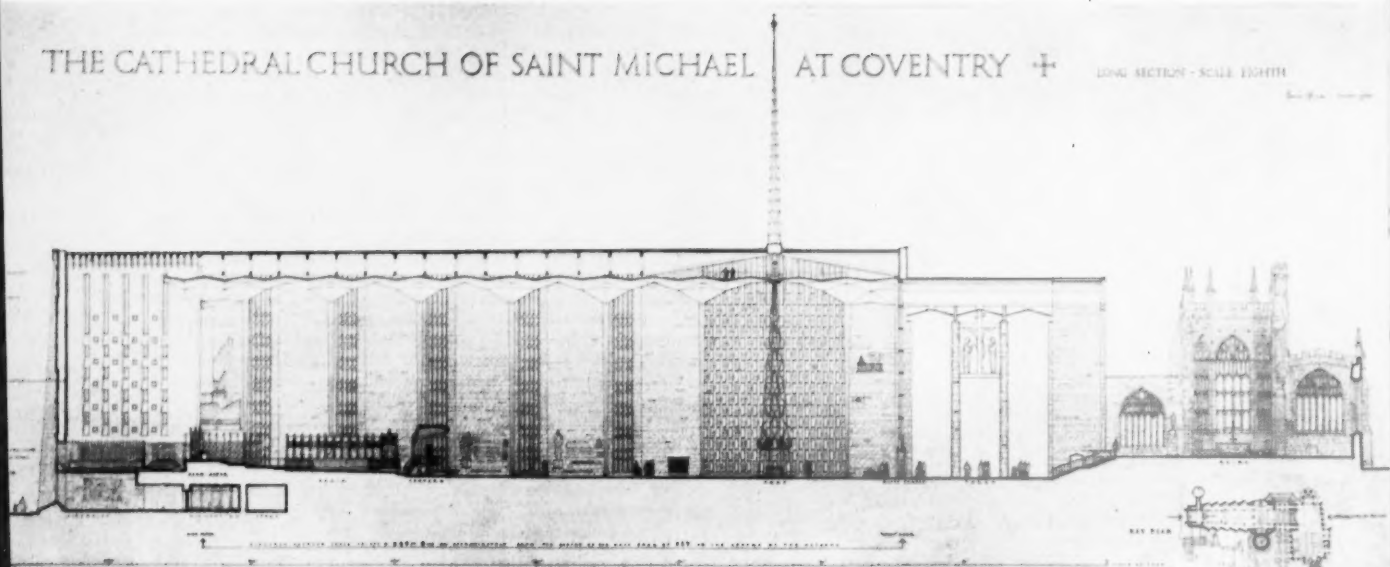
Supplies of cables to the new specifications will not be available before the issue of the revised British Standards.

I am, etc.,
H. A. PARROTT,
Secretary,

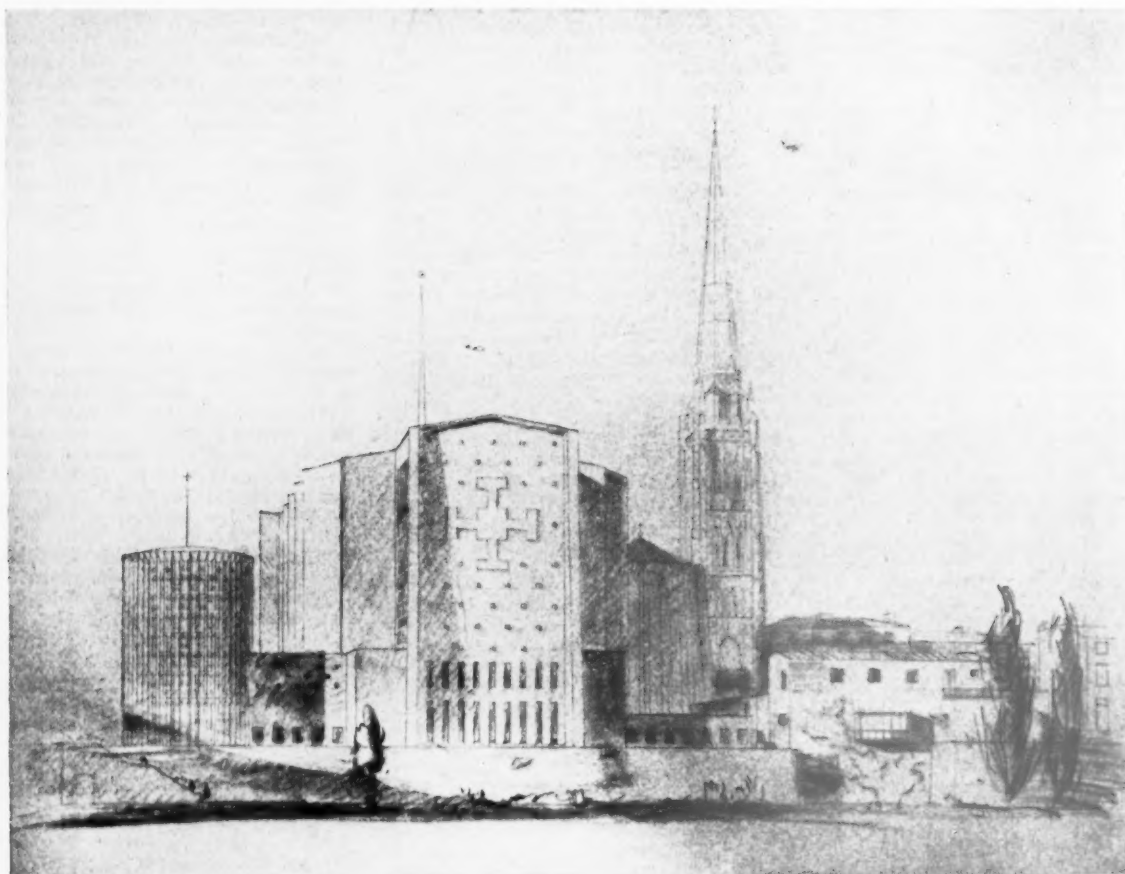
The Rubber & Thermoplastic Cable Manufacturers' Association.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL AT COVENTRY +

LONG SECTION - SCALE EIGHTH

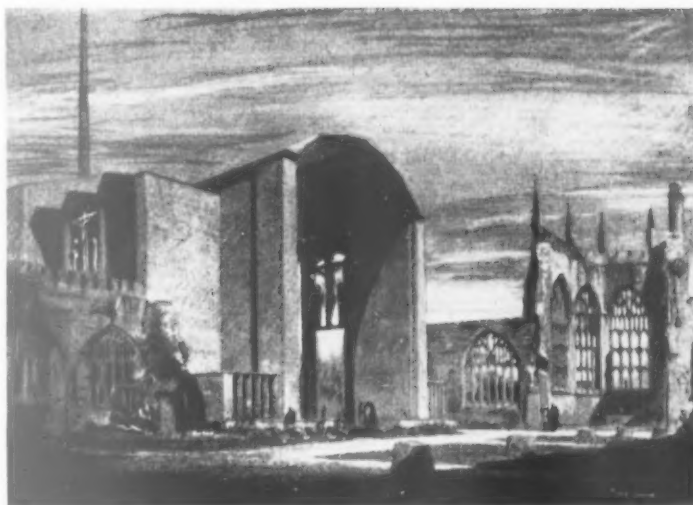


Architecture at the Royal Academy: Cathedral Church of St. Michael, Coventry, Long Section. Basil Spence, O.B.E., A.R.A., A.R.S.A.

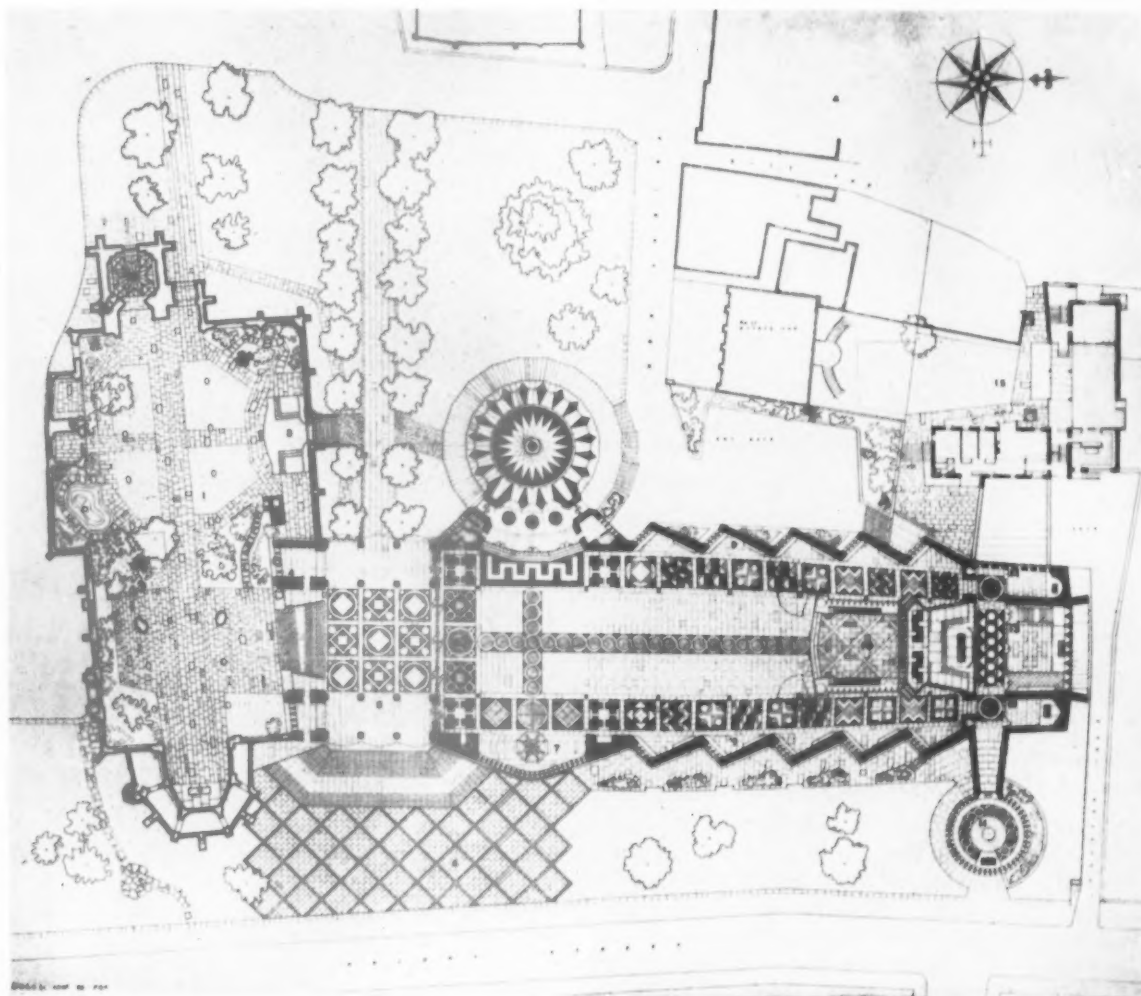


Unfinished drawing in charcoal by Basil Spence of East End of the Cathedral.

The long section, and drawing of the interior on the facing page are exhibited at this year's Royal Academy. The drawing on the right is in the Royal Scottish Academy. The plan shows the removal of the tapestry wall, and the low windows in the Lady Chapel. This alteration has been made because it was thought to be better Christian philosophy to express that, in a cathedral, there is something beyond the altar, and it was feared the tapestry might dwarf the scale of participants in the ceremony of Holy Communion. The plan also shows revised designs of the floor patterns.



COVENTRY CATHEDRAL: NEW DRAWINGS BY BASIL SPENCE, A.R.A.





Coventry Cathedral Interior. Drawing by Basil Spence, O.B.E., A.R.A., A.R.S.A., in The Royal Academy Exhibition.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY

AMONG the works hung in the Architecture Room of the 1953 Royal Scottish Academy are memorial selections of the work of the late Sir Frank Mears and the late Reginald Fairlie.

Continental work is presented in two groups of drawings and photographs by Ivar Tengbom, of Sweden.

Of the remaining forty or so exhibits one can see the great variation of architectural practice in a nutshell—if one may describe Room VI of the dignified Academy building in such terms. The scope varies from A New Plate Shop in Glasgow, by Noad and Wallace, to a reconstruction of a house in Nungate, Haddington, by Mary Tindall; from Renfrew Air Terminal, by W. H.

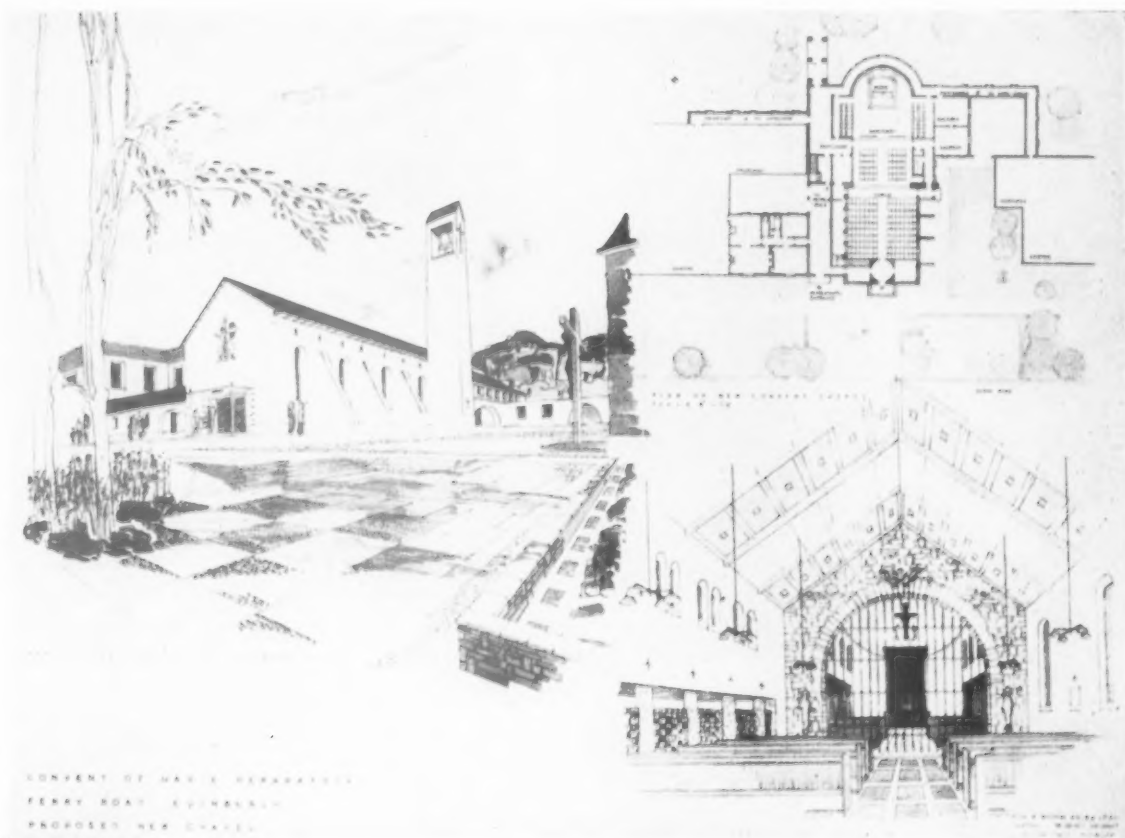
Kininmonth, to the reconstruction of Killin Hotel, by J. R. McKay, and such diverse subjects as Spence's Coventry Cathedral and J. Holt's New Cancer Hospital for the South-East Regional Hospital Board.

Suffering from a surfeit of architecture we tip-toed through the august halls of painting, sculpture and drawing and commend to your attention James Gunn's portrait of Sir William O. Hutchison, the president of the Royal Scottish Academy, and Thomas Whalen's Mother and Child.

Paintings by Augustus John, Sickert, Henry Lamb, Lavery and others are on view in Gallery No. II. These are to be changed during the Festival when a special exhibition of the works of Renoir will be shown.



Bridge of Earn Hospital, Perthshire. Rehabilitation Building containing Therapeutic Pool, Swimming Pool and Gymnasium.
Basil Spence, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., A.R.A.

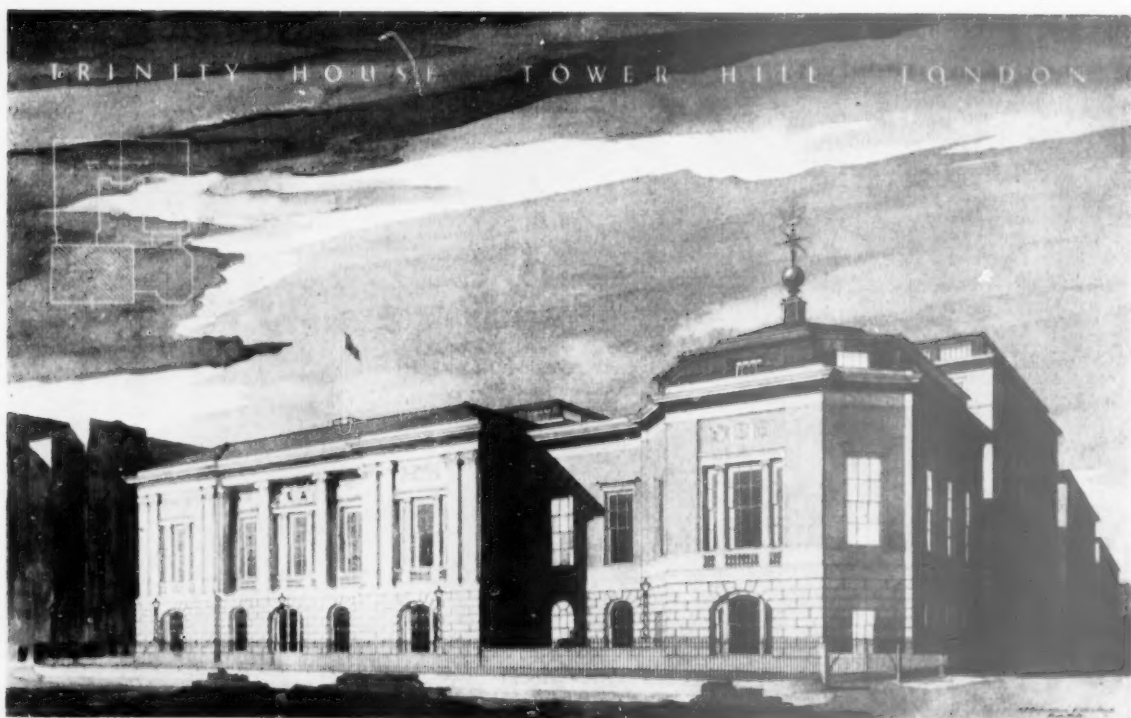


Convent of Marie Reparatrix, Edinburgh. Proposed New Chapel. Peter Whiston.

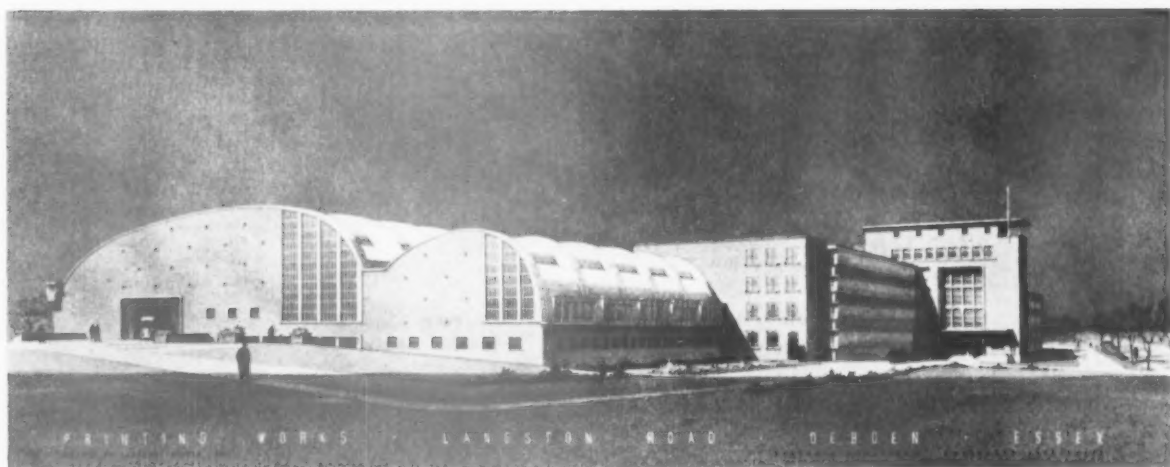
ARCHITECTURE AT THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY



Watling House, Cannon Street, E.C.4. Howard Robertson, A.R.A.



Trinity House, Tower Hill, London. A. E. Richardson, R.A.



Printing Works, Langston Road, Debden. Howard Robertson, A.R.A.

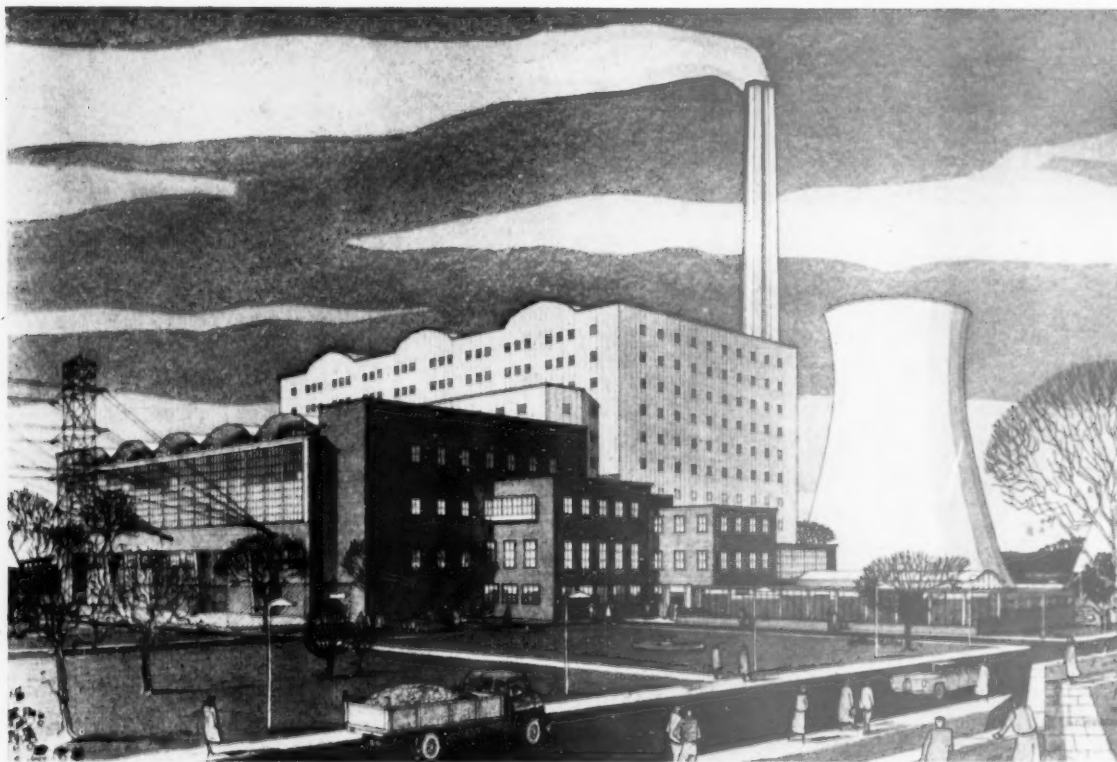
ARCHITECTURE
AT THE
ROYAL ACADEMY



Office Building, Sydney, Australia. Brian O'Rourke, A.R.A.
(Fowell, Mansfield & MacLurcan,
Associated Architects).



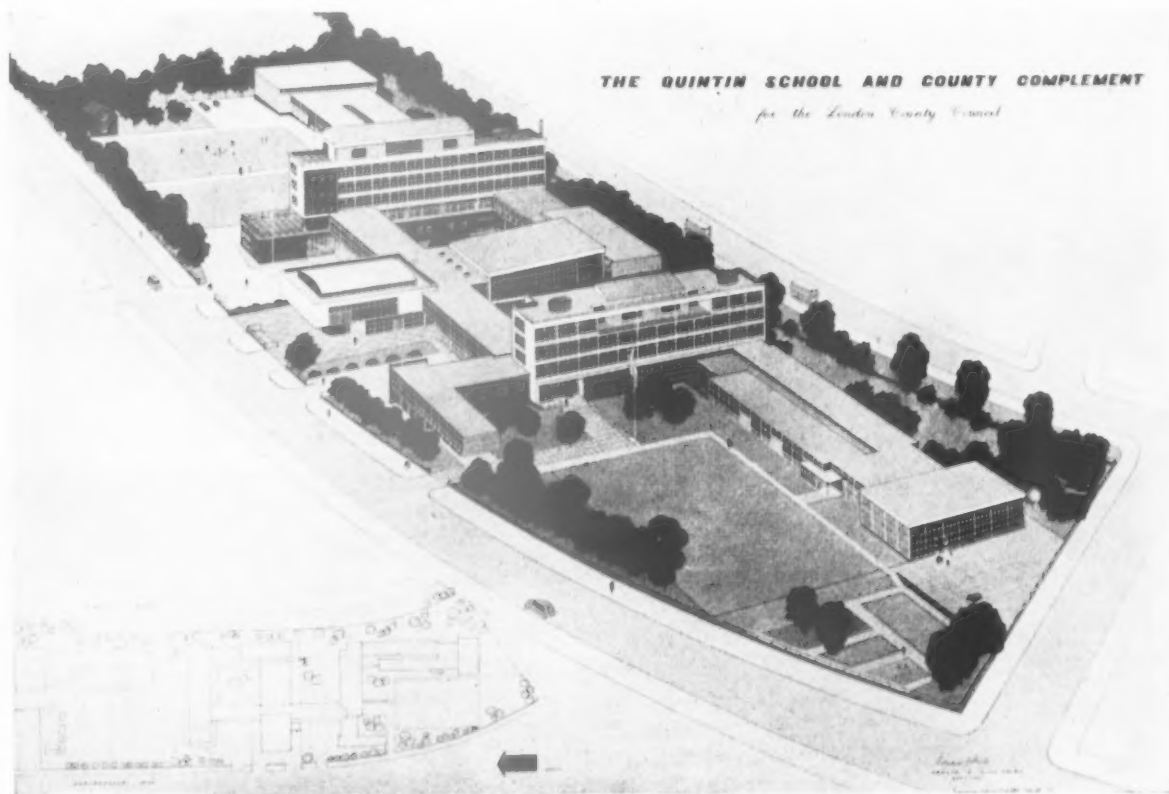
City of Sheffield: Colleges of Technology and Commerce. View of model of the south-east. Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners.



Ferrybridge "B" Generating Station. L. K. Watson and H. J. Coates.

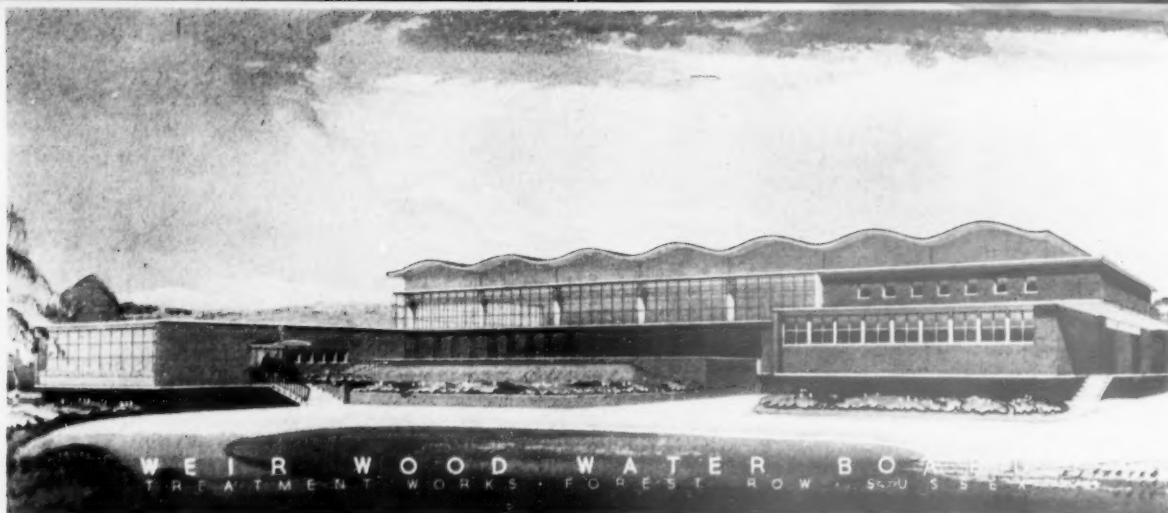


The Teaching Hospital of the West Indies : View from Central Garden looking North. Graham Dawbarn (Norman and Dawbarn)

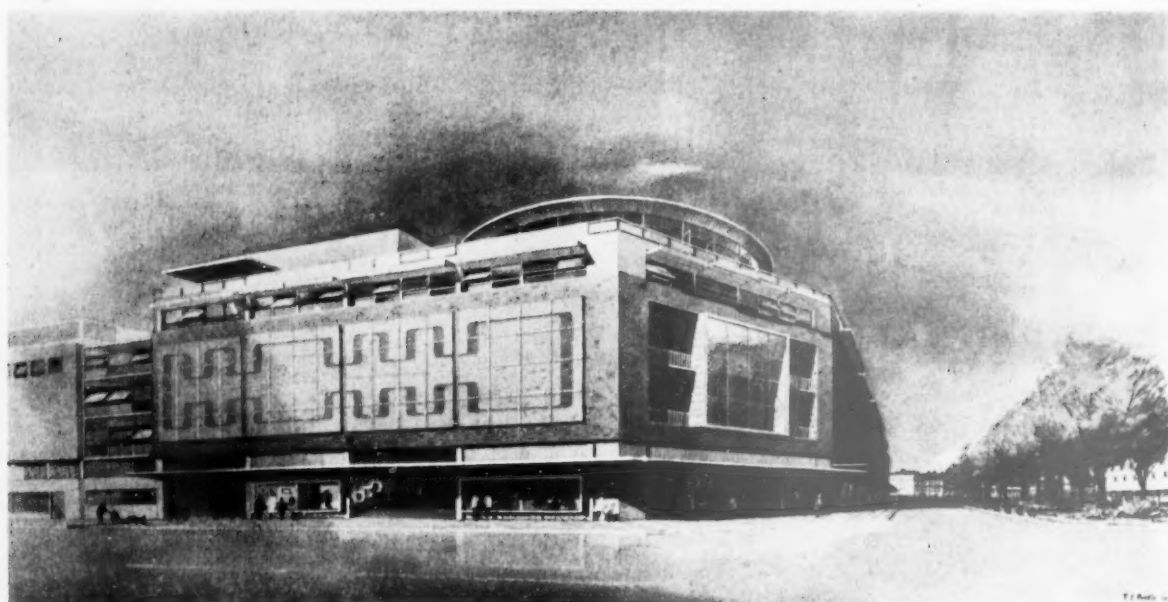


Quintin School and County Complement, for the London County Council. Edward D. Mills.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

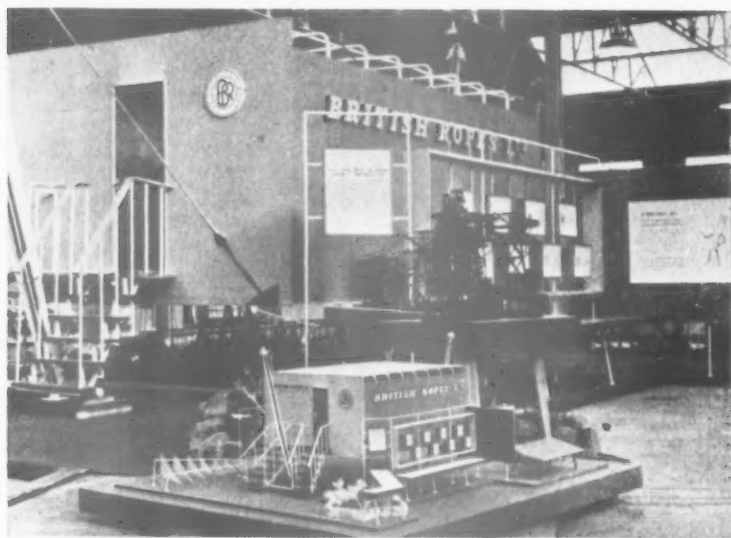


Weir Wood Water Board Treatment Works, Forest Row, Sussex. John A. Strubbe.



*A proposal for a Stores at Hemel Hempstead. Louis de Solsons, R.A.
Flats and Commercial Development In Old Street, for Finsbury Borough Council. Joseph Emberton.*





British Ropes Ltd. stand at Castle Bromwich. A model of the stand awarded the Silver Cup for the best stand in 1952 by the Association of Display Producers and Screen Printers, is in the foreground.

B. I. F. CASTLE BROMWICH

LAST week we suggested that there were comparatively few fresh developments of immediate interest to architects, but it should be added that there are quite a number of new devices in the outdoor plant section and among the power-operated hand tools.

Turning first to the architectural exhibits, one or two firms were showing small air conditioning units for dealing with individual rooms. Equipment of this kind was produced by several firms pre-1939, but its reintroduction has presumably been delayed by the necessity for using all the output of cooling units for food refrigerators rather than for room conditioning. These units all work in much the same way: they are mounted either in the lower half of a window, or on any external wall, when they have a duct to the outside air. One fan and cooler draws air from the outside filters, cools and dehumidifies it, and discharges it into the room; the room air can be recirculated or extracted, and the proportions of recirculated and fresh air can be regulated by flaps or slides. In reasonable weather the cooling and dehumidifying sections need not, of course, be used, and the units will supply filtered air only, and at least one model is produced with both an air heating and cooling device for use according to the weather conditions. Prices are round the £150 mark, but quite a lot of mechanism is involved and it is difficult to see how they can be much reduced in price, bearing in mind that even the pre-war models cost £80 or thereabouts. Of the models on show the Aarcon (presumably no relation to the architects) is intended for window fitting and measures 25½in wide with a height of 13½in and a depth of 25½in, though only 11½in of

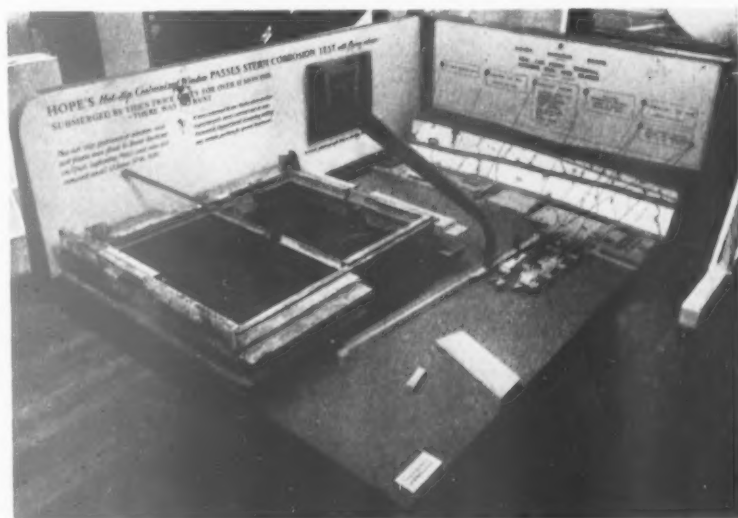
this projects into the room. There are two types, A for cooling only, B for heating as well, and the makers are Aarcon Air Conditioning, 35/39, Maddox Street, London, W.1. Two other types are shown by F. H. Biddle, Ltd., Vectair House, Clerkenwell Close, London, E.C. Both of them are intended for mounting against a wall with a duct for the outside air, type 75 is slightly larger than the Aarcon and extracts 8,700 B.Th.U. per hour from the air as against 6,100. Dimensions are 36in wide by 37½in high with a

depth of 18in, not including the 2in spigot for the duct connection; electrical loading is 1,350 watts. The larger model, type 100, has a maximum hourly extraction rate of 12,000 B.Th.U. and its dimensions are 3in or so greater. Both models may need a drain for the condensate if the humidity is high, but this would only be likely abroad.

Among the heater and cooker makers Radiation's solid fuel division had one or two new designs and several revisions. The whole house heating unit is now being quite widely used in both solid fuel and gas types, and the Yorkvale No. 1 cooker is now being produced in a single oven model at the low price of £33 17s 6d as against £42 2s for the two-oven type. The Chevin fire has been redesigned and there is a Nuray "open fire" stove which provides convected heat as well as radiation: both these types are suitable for heating rooms up to about 2,500 cubic feet, or 1,500ft if boilers are fitted. There is also a new Eagle fire (not the overnight burning type) which sells at a trade price of 31s 6d or 33s 6d according to the colour of the vitreous enamel finish.

Among the cookers there was also a new Sunbeam by Chatwins, of Tipton, a heavily insulated type with a fire which needs refuelling only two or three times a day and with a pan to hold two days' ashes. The second oven, by the way, is intended for serious cooking and is not just a plate-warming cupboard. The hot plate has the usual insulated cover and there is also a patented hot-plate accelerator to give quick warming up after the fire has been banked overnight. The same firm is also showing a large experimental magazine boiler thermostatically controlled, with riddling carried

(Continued on page 551)



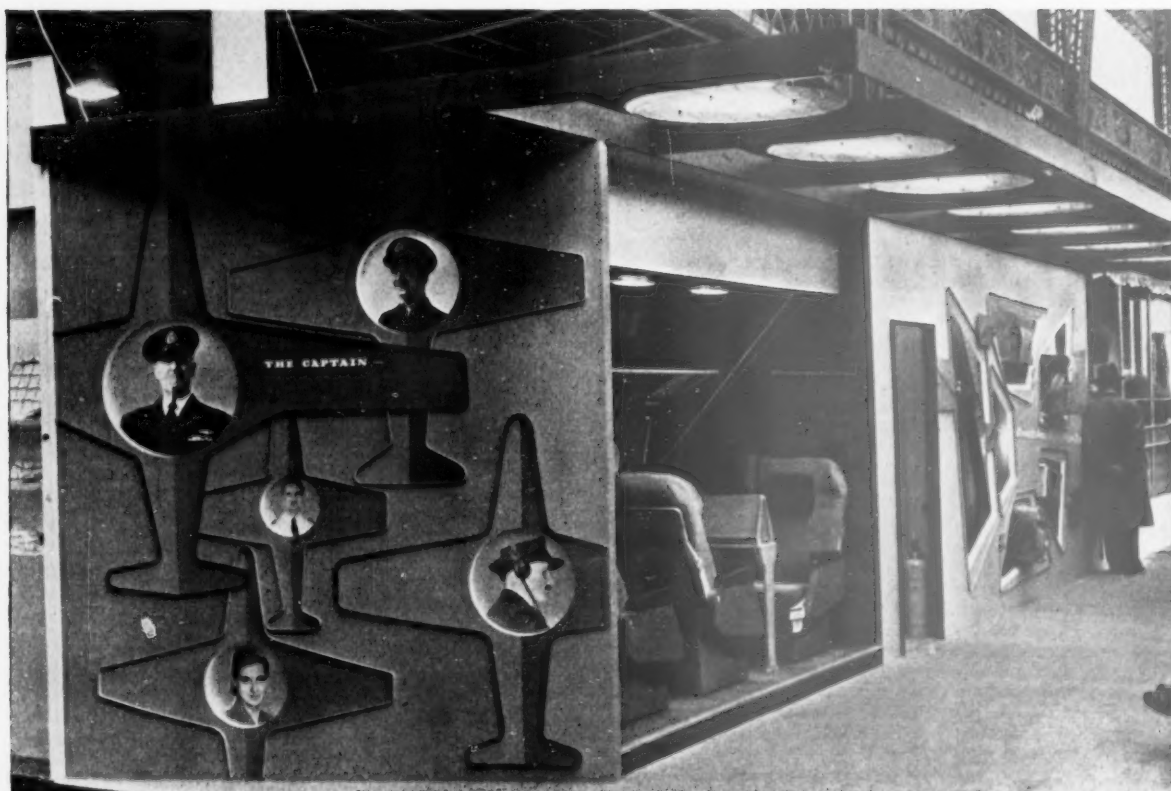
Henry Hope & Sons Ltd. stand at Castle Bromwich, detail showing exhibit of a standard "Hope" hot-dip galvanized window and sub-frame which were fixed to Dover Harbour wall between September, 1950, and October, 1951, and exposed to tides. They show no signs of rust.



Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. stand. Designer: Basil Spence, O.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

B.E.A. and B.O.A.C. stand. Designer: Beverley Pick, M.S.I.A.

OLYMPIA



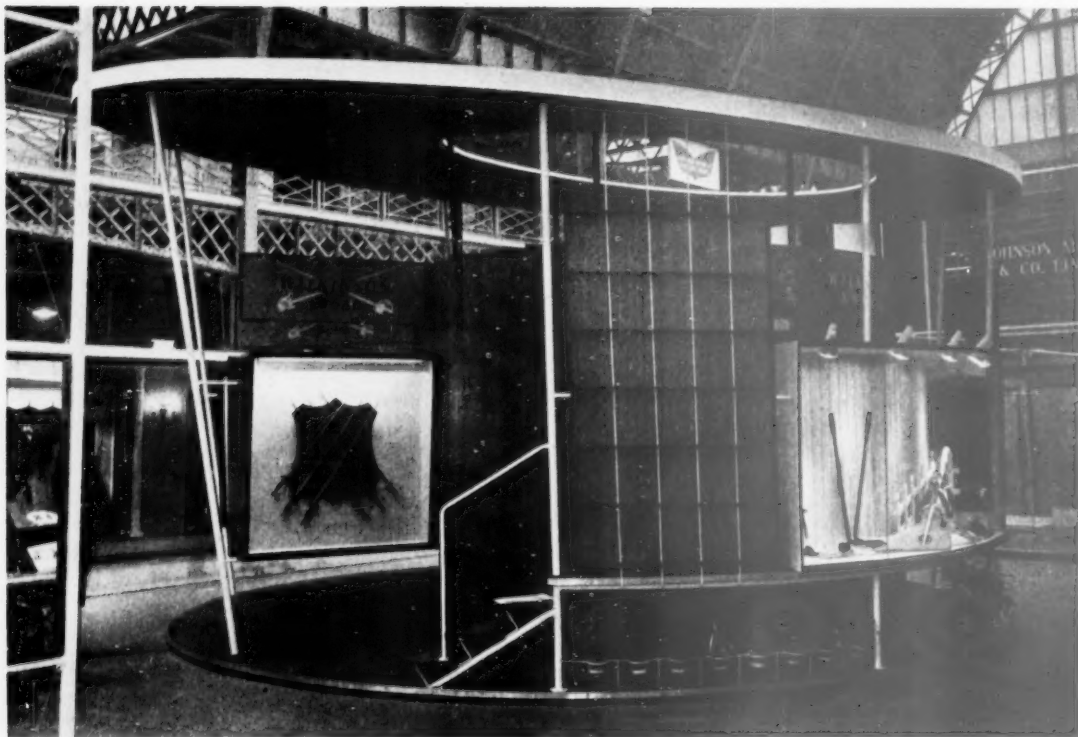


Association of British Chemical Manufacturers stand (foreground). Designers : Olympia Ltd.
Hickson & Welch Ltd. stand (background). Designer : Neville Conder, A.R.I.B.A.

OLYMPIA **B I F**

Laporte Chemicals Ltd. stand. Designers : Crawfords Advertising Ltd.





Wilkinson Sword Company stand. Designer: Hulme Chadwick, A.R.C.A.

B I F OLYMPIA

EARLS COURT

British Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Federation. Designer: Willy Field. Contractor: Messrs. Woodling & Co.





A Town House Window

BY ANTHONY GROSS

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B.I.F.: CASTLE BROMWICH*Continued from page 547*

out by a hand lever at the top, and an exceptionally large ash-tray which is very easy to remove.

In the sanitary fittings and brass-foundry Peglers are showing an improved pattern radiator valve and a new type of swivel nozzle sink fitting for direct fitting to the mains supply, the hot and cold water being kept entirely separate until the point of discharge by a central division running the full length of the patented nozzle. Messrs. Shires have added a number of new colours to their range of Lynx W.C. suites which have so far been available only in black; they also have a range of washbasins in the same colours.

In the electrical section the Key Engineering Co., who for many years have been making cable ducts in fibre for laying in concrete floors, are now starting to produce pitch impregnated fibre pipes which they recommend for drainage and water supplies, quoting an American example where the material has been used for the drainage of a housing estate since 1906. The pipes are tapered at each end and the joint is made with an internally tapered sleeve, no grout or caulking of any kind being needed to make a water-tight joint. Since the pipes are slightly flexible it is claimed that there is no need for any concrete foundation and that drainage trenches can be narrower because the joints are of small diameter and need no access for caulking. Tests are now in progress at the Thatched Barn and it is to be hoped that, if the results are satisfactory, local authorities and water boards will allow these pipes to be used, as there should be an appreciable cost saving in drainage work.

Among the contractors' plant there were some interesting developments, notably in adjustable shuttering beams. Messrs. Blaw Knox introduced

the Hico beam to this country some time ago, and now Rapid Metal Developments are producing the S.L. beam which is suitable for spans up to nearly 30ft and consists of only two parts, a lattice outer section and a plate-webbed inner member. This beam can be adapted to support arched shuttering. Somewhat more elaborate is the Kwikform beam, but it has the great advantage that it can be adjusted to a true continuous curve, not a segmental one, and would seem a very promising development for the construction of barrel vaults.

The rest of the plant shown is perhaps more of interest to the builder, but it is worth mentioning that the Liebherr crane demonstrated at Norwich a few months ago has been largely redesigned, fitted with overload indicators and is now being made in this country where it is to be known as the Wild-Fawcett. Also noticeable in the outdoor section is a new half-yard dumper by Aveling Barford, who, as might be expected, were also showing

a number of rollers, mostly diesel types. Very impressive and doubtless economical, but, in spite of the prancing horse, lacking the glamour of the steam rollers of childhood memory.

Finally, may we be allowed to make one simple suggestion to certain stand-holders? It is no more than that they should take the very elementary step of printing their name and address on the leaflets which they hand out at shows of this kind. Far too often there is merely a blank space which the local agent is meant to fill with a rubber stamp. The average visitor wants to know, presumably, who makes it and where he is to be found. After discussing some piece of equipment and taking a leaflet as a memory jogger, nothing is more infuriating than to go home and find no more than a trade name—and there is no index to trade names in the catalogue. The fault applies to plenty of other exhibitions besides the B.I.F., so there is no need to quote examples. But will manufacturers please note.

**B.I.F.: EARLS COURT**

Model of the Northern Ireland Government stand designed by: L. H. Gooday, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A., and C. Wycliffe Noble, A.R.I.B.A.

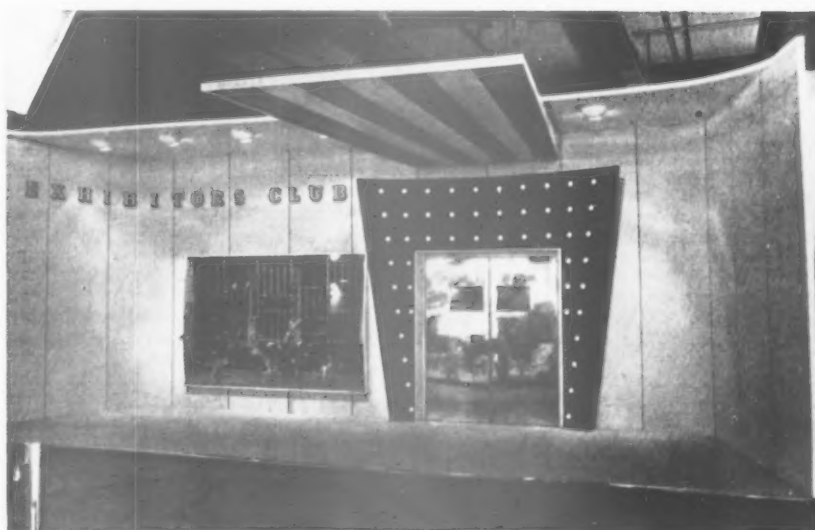
The 50ft high towers and the horizontal frame are made up of two inch diameter steel tube on a 7ft grid. The solid "first floor" is of Permanite steel decking covered with polished beech.

The stand, made by Russell Bros. (Paddington) Ltd. cost approx. £6,000 and all materials except the steel came from Northern Ireland.

* * *

B.I.F.: OLYMPIA

Exhibitors' Club, designed by the Architects' Department of the Board of Trade.



POINTS FROM PAPERS

QUANTITIES AND QUALITIES

A Paper Read to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors by RICHARD SHEPPARD, A.A.Dipl., F.R.I.B.A., on April 15

I OWE you some explanation, both as to the title I have chosen for my talk to-night and to my own qualifications for giving it. I am the only architect in this room to-night who has never been able to understand a bill of quantities, and although I have sometimes read what you call the preliminaries I have never got into the part where you deal with the quantities.

This gives you an indication of what I mean by my title. I certainly do not mean the standards of quality of materials defined by British Standard Specifications or the standards of workmanship laid down in codes of practice. Nor do I mean fineness of workmanship and craft in traditional forms of building construction, although this is a valuable and fascinating element. By quality I mean something beyond this. I mean the exactness, the precision, by which a building satisfies and expresses its purpose, whether it is a chapter house or a school camp.

The title also serves to bring into relief the respective interests of our two professions. The aim of the quantity surveyor is the production of a bill of quantities and the measurement of variations. The kind of building for which the quantities are prepared is of secondary interest. You will pride yourselves on the accuracy of your bill, the closeness of control of costs—just as we would like our clients to turn round when they have been over the job for the first time and say "Richard Sheppard, you genius!"

But architecture is also an art, and if I may speak personally, I am more interested in that quality than I am in the other. The aim of the architect is to produce a beautiful and good building. Costs and cost control are necessities which call forth a great deal of ingenuity and low cunning but are not necessarily architecture. Architects are primarily interested in the quality of design, and secondly, so far as they assist this, in quality of workmanship and materials. When you commission a painter to paint your President's portrait, you don't specify how many feet of canvas (floor space) he shall cover, nor the weight of paint he shall apply to the square inch (structure), still less the number of brush strokes and working hours allowed. You don't, because you say, "He is an artist, and we must leave his conception to him." But we are artists, too, and you must tell us if we increase the size of the canvas or insist upon impasto. I often wonder how you would apply the Standard Method of Measurement to Rheims Cathedral—or a prefabricated school.

DESIGN AND THE ARCHITECT

The quantity surveyor often comes into the architect's office too late to be

of any use except in producing a bill of quantities, and this may have only a superficial relationship to the general purpose of the building. Personally, I think the function of the surveyor in building practice to-day is too restricted, is becoming more restricted—owing to the increasing technical complexity of building—and these functions ought to be increased. This point was well put by one of your own members.

"Building operations are now so complex that the architect must rely on specialists and consultants for much of the detail work and information, and therefore the quantity surveyor should take over the job of cost control with the architect from the initial stages of design."

I think that the quantity surveyor should be in on the job from the first meeting with the building owner, so that he appreciates the whole strategy of the building. It is important that he should understand from the outset what the building owner and the architect regard as important, and that he should begin to think of the form his bill should take if it is to reflect this accurately. He should know if extreme durability and quality of workmanship, irrespective of cost and time, are paramount, as in a cathedral or a university. He is more likely to hear, of course, that speed in erection and economy in cost are the most essential elements and if he should have heard this before, it should be the easier to prepare the bill.

From this point the quantity surveyor can assist both his employer and the architect in maintaining consistency of purpose and coherence of means. If he finds the architect introducing walls of solid marble into an army huttid camp or fiddling with some standardized plastic sheeting in the choir stalls, he can point out the anomalies. In other words, I suggest that some of the functions of the quantity surveyor should be enlarged so that he takes a more positive part in design and cost at the preliminary stage.

It is never safe to generalize and to say how architects' minds work, but sometimes some of them arrive at a conception of their building in this preliminary design stage. The more gifted they are, the more accurately their conception is likely to fit the facts. But often it won't and a little skilful cross-examination by the quantity surveyor may do a service to the architect and the building owner. In any case, the preliminary concept of the owner may include conditions which must influence the design and may require to be reflected in the bill and the contract. As an example, I may perhaps point to

a condition, all too common to-day, in which a section only of a much larger building is to be built. The preliminary must obviously allow later building operations to take place without interference with the earlier work. But above everything else the quantity surveyor would get an early and distinct impression of the quality the architect was working for.

FUNCTION OF THE QUANTITY SURVEYOR IN THE SKETCH PLAN STAGE

(a) *The Architect*

Almost the worst way of becoming an architect is to be articulated. Usually a father, knowing less even than his son, articulates the boy to some dreary old hack and you get the kind of architect who boasts of his experience!—meaning simply that he has stopped thinking or never started, because habit is easier to acquire. And there are some surveyors like that too! I remember one who came into my office, only once, looked at the drawings, coughed, took them away without a word and gave us a bill several months later. It was a pity we couldn't use it.

I mention this to show what should not occur and what, to a greater or lesser degree, often does. I blame the Standard Method of Measurement, based as it is upon traditional practices which are slowly disappearing, for giving us all the excuse for this laziness. An ideal co-operation between quantity surveyor and architect should be close and continuous during the sketch plan stage. It is just not sufficient, even when you think you know each other well, for the quantity surveyor just to work out an estimate per cube or per foot super, multiply the cube and yardage and tell the architect to knock a few thousand feet off. He must understand just what the building is about and what the architect wants to get out of it.

Buildings are like women: there are some on whom money is well spent, some for whom a sou-wester and gum boots are sufficient. And for those in the first class, the kind of quality you want is most important. Your conception of the sketch plan stage may lead you towards a severely tailored building, in fine worsteds, a highly formalized architecture, or it may be towards the informal, the angora sweater and pleated skirt. This may seem fanciful to you but I assure you it is most important, especially if the architect is thinking in terms of great precision of material and detail, and of fine tolerances, for then he is going to demand a very painstaking bill. We don't choose bricks on some casual in-

spiration. The essential quality we are aiming towards in design may ask for a mechanical, flat, uniform finish and for flint or concrete bricks, or again we may be after a rougher, more homespun finish, and this will be borne out in the type of workmanship and materials.

The proper function of the quantity surveyor at this stage is to supply information on comparative costs so far as they affect design. He should have a sufficient knowledge of the characteristics of the type of building under consideration to be able to give spot generalizations. It is probably unnecessary at this stage to make detailed comparisons. I will illustrate this point. From his knowledge of the building type the essential structural and planning characteristics will be known to him. He will know, in the case of a secondary school, that generally spans will be around 25ft long. He will be able to say, for instance, that a prestressed slab supported on brickwork without beams will be cheaper than a frame with *in situ* slabs. Later the comparison may be necessary between reinforced brickwork and mass walls or between a reinforced concrete or a steel frame. Here again his knowledge of the conditions laid down by the building owner will enable him to weigh these factors more precisely.

The following quotation is from the Ministry of Education Building Bulletin No. 4:—

"Cost planning has as its purpose two points, namely to use data obtained by cost analysis in planning other buildings so as to ensure that the total cost represents a proper balance between design (as shown by the amount of space provided) and technical efficiency (reflected in the cost per square foot of superficial area). In planning a project, it is essential that the architect should know how much his specification is costing. In his design, he has to assemble a large number of components, fittings, finishings and services, each with a wide range of costs, in such a way as not to exceed an approved sum."

Personally, I would also like to see much more attention given to the publication and annotation of costs in the technical journals. An analysis of costs should always accompany the criticism of every building. I would also like to see the R.I.C.S. collate the information obtained from such analyses (which would be submitted by members) and then publish a report on the proportionate costs of substructure, structure, finishings, services, etc. Another report of great value would be on the cost of complete elements such as walls, including finishings. The architectural profession look upon the R.I.C.S. as the authority on costs, and they should have the initiative to make reports without waiting for someone else to do so, e.g., the Girdwood Committee.

I know there are dangers and difficulties in this proposal. There is the natural desire on the part of architects

to make a better picture of costs, even the fear—unknown of course to us—of prosecution, but I still think such comparisons would be valuable. After all, the plea I am making is no more than this: to share more information. For example, you base an estimate of housing prices for one authority on your knowledge of the last bill you prepared in that area for that architect. This information is not only useful to the architect in practice but to the student as well. It is often complained that the conditions in the architectural schools lack reality and knowledge of external conditions and there is no more difficult subject for the student to obtain information on. Publication of comparative costs will enable him to deepen his judgment. It will never, I hope, cause him to modify architectural or formal judgments.

(b) Engineering Services

The quantity surveyor must be able to collaborate in the sketch plan stage with the various consultants. The technical requirements of a modern building grow steadily more complex and the influence of these specialists steadily increases. I suppose they are responsible for at least one-third of the cost in a modern building, while 30 or 50 years ago the proportion would have been negligible. I shall refer to this again later. The function of the quantity surveyor is certainly less familiar to structural engineers, which may explain some of the difficulty experienced in obtaining comparative costs for different structural systems.

Quantity surveyors seem to be particularly vulnerable when it comes to giving advice on the cost of engineering services, particularly heating and electricity and specialist forms of structural engineering. This is due to the fact that they rarely prepare bills of quantities for this work and seldom analyse a priced bill. Architects frequently feel morally bound to accept a quotation from a firm from whom they have obtained advice. Architects should demand a bill of quantities from the specialist to support the quotation, to make sure he is getting value for money. Some engineers even regard quantity surveyors as intruders.

The quantity surveyor should be able to advise an architect on the likely cost of engineering services for any particular plan. At the moment this is rarely possible, and detracts from his usefulness as a cost adviser.

THE BILL AND THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Sooner or later surveyors and architects will find their position affected by changes in the structure of the building industry. Three of the principal ones are:—

(a) Decline of traditional techniques

I could give you a long list of traditional techniques and crafts where numbers and skill are steadily declining. For various reasons, as you all know, the structure of the building industry is slowly changing. The traditional crafts are declining and the

majority of younger architects to-day no longer expect or call for the quality their fathers required. They work for different qualities—for precision in manufacture and assembly, and for ingenuity and delicacy of metal sections and their line. And as factory production of building components increases and manufacturing rings and the B.S.I. settle quality and finish, so these items leave your control and become p.c.s. in the bill, and then real cost, as distinct from the price, becomes a mere matter of speculation. Moreover, it becomes difficult to arrive at their real cost since so many factors, such as overheads and manufacturing and marketing charges, enter into the cost. But the point to note here is that quality and finish are prescribed not by the architect or surveyor but by manufacturers. It is true that the architect looks for different qualities and tends to appreciate say line rather than mass, colour rather than texture.

(b) Sub-contracting

Then there is the increase in the sub-letting of work to specialist firms and sub-contractors. Although this in itself does not alter the use and function of the bill, it may have an adverse effect on standards of workmanship and craft. A few large firms now dominate the plastering trade and make for uniformity in execution (or worse). Precast concrete, painting, glazing and so on, are other examples of this development. Here again, however, as far as I can see, it may well lead to a decline in quality. The R.I.B.A. contract is not very effective in dealing with this. These firms, for all we know, may make 100 per cent profit, if there are no competitors to undercut them and there are no means of checking their costs. Surely if some system of a breakdown of cost was made a condition of the contract, it would at least be of use in measuring variations.

(c) The development of off-site construction

There are already a number of fully developed systems of prefabricated construction. Most surveyors seem to regard them with tolerant amusement as if they were in fact children's constructional sets. And all surveyors seem to assume that architects look at them in the same way. Most architects—at least those under fifty—are excited and interested by the technology inherent in standardized, factory-made buildings and feel a good deal of impatience with the traditional industry. As I mentioned before, architects are anxious to exploit the aesthetics of standardization. This is an attitude of mind which I think surveyors would do well to study and understand. The qualities one seeks in a prefabricated building are different from those in traditional forms but the contractual documents do not reflect this. Orthodox methods of costing cannot be adapted to unorthodox methods of construction. Perhaps this accounts for your prejudices. In at least two systems of prefabricated construction, the

factory-made components account for 50 per cent of the total cost. This is of necessity treated as a p.c. sum in the bill. The employer has, therefore, either to hope that competition between different systems is effective or rely on the quantity surveyor to find a method of checking them. The usual way is to assess them against the cost of comparable elements in orthodox building. I do not think this is very satisfactory; it can only be approximate—it might be misleading. The other method is to try to arrive at their real cost. It is very difficult to arrive at costs where factory production is involved. There are so many factors; very few manufacturing firms, I am convinced, know the unit price of each component and the exact number of each in relation to total output and can only tell the resulting profit and loss by their balance sheets, at the end of the year. Therefore, they cover themselves either by high unit prices for the units manufactured in largest quantities or by adding a percentage to each individual job. The quantity surveyor would find himself obliged to become a specialist in pricing seam welding against spot welding. I do suggest, however, that this is a problem demanding immediate study both in your interest and ours.

I know I have said too much on some things and left a lot of others out. But I hope I have made my main point clear. Methods of building are changing and the formal values we architects set upon a building are also in process of modification. These values require to be better known by surveyors if they are to make the most positive contribution. In doing so it may help to solve some of the problems facing your own profession.

West Suffolk County Award to Architects and Builders

THE County Planning Committee have approved the recommendations of the County Planning Advisory Sub-Committee on the procedure to be adopted in connection with the West Suffolk County Council Annual Award to Architects and Builders. The suggested procedure has been agreed with the Suffolk Association of Architects and the Eastern Federation of Building Trades Employers.

Both these Associations have expressed their appreciation of the lead given by the County Council in this respect which is the first attempt which has been made in this country for a County Council to give recognition to the Architects and builders responsible for buildings erected by private enterprise.

The Objects of the County Award

- (i) To encourage good local architecture and building.
- (ii) To stimulate public interest in good building and foster a higher appreciation of design and craftsmanship.

- (iii) To encourage developers to employ the services of an architect.

Scope of the Award

The award is intended to cover all new buildings designed by an architect and completed in the County of West Suffolk during a calendar year (i.e., 1st January—31st December) other than buildings erected for or by a central or local government authority.

Two classes of buildings will be eligible for the Award, namely:—

- (i) Residential buildings.
- (ii) Other buildings, including industrial and commercial buildings.

Method of Assessment

(i) After discussions with the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Suffolk Association of Architects and the Eastern Federation of Building Trades Employers, the County Planning Committee recommend that the County Council request the co-operation of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects to appoint an independent Assessor, whose decision will be final.

(ii) The Assessor will be authorized to withhold the Award if he considers that none of the entries is sufficiently worthy of public recognition within the terms prescribed by the County Council.

(iii) In order to assist the work of the Assessor, it is suggested that the West Suffolk Advisory Panel of Architects draw attention to any plans which they have examined at their fortnightly Panel meetings which they consider appear likely to become eligible for consideration at such time when the building is completed.

(iv) In the month of January following the year for which the Awards are offered, it is suggested that these plans, together with any other entries which may have been received, shall be examined by a representative Awards Committee consisting of the following:—

The County Planning Advisory Sub-Committee.

The President of the Eastern Federation of Building Trades Employers.

A representative of the Suffolk Association of Architects.

(v) The advice and local knowledge of the Awards Committee shall be available to the Assessor, if he so desires. The Committee will arrange for him to be conducted to all or any of the sites of the completed buildings.

Period of Award

The first Award shall apply to any architect-designed building in either or both of the categories mentioned, completed during the calendar year commencing January 1, 1953, and ending December 31, 1953.

All architects responsible for the design of any building erected during the calendar year, together with the builder responsible, will be notified of the details of the competition.

Form of Undertaking

In the case of those buildings which are likely to be considered eligible for the Award, the architects and builders concerned will be notified accordingly and invited to submit an additional set of drawings for consideration by the Assessor. Entrants for the Award shall be required to sign an undertaking accepting the decision of the Assessor as final.

Type of Award

The County Council have resolved that the Award will be made in the form of a certificate to the successful architect, and the builder responsible. The Suffolk Association of Architects have indicated their willingness to be associated with the design of the certificates.

Presentation of Award and Venue

The County Planning Committee recommend that as the suggested Award will be made by the County Council further consideration will be necessary by the County Council as to the time and place for the presentation of the Awards.

Cost of Award

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have expressed their willingness to further the objects of the Award by appointing an independent Assessor. The County Planning Committee recommend that the travelling and hotel expenses of the Assessor be met by the County Council. The only other item of expenditure which is likely to occur will be the cost of reproducing the Award certificates.

Building Plant Exhibition, 1953

The Building Plant Exhibition for 1953, organized by the Ministry of Works, will be held on the Goose Fair Site at Nottingham from September 3rd to September 9th. The Site is within a few minutes' bus ride from the Civic Centre and the main railway stations.

Building plant and equipment will be shown and many machines will be demonstrated in action.

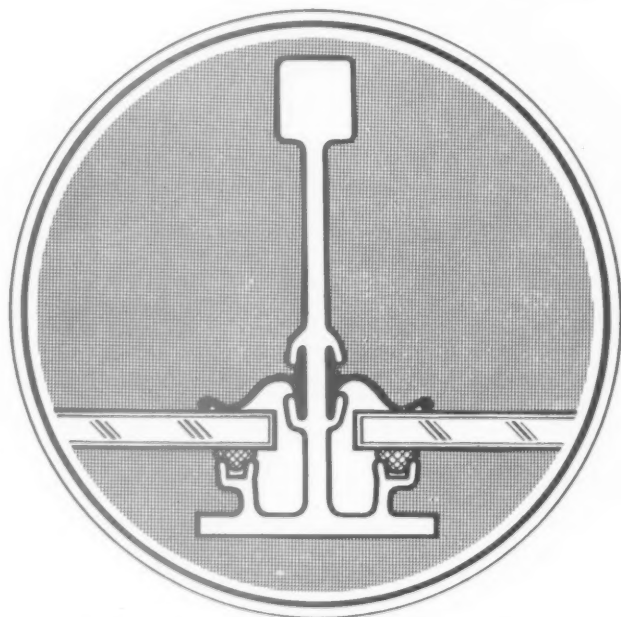
The exhibition will occupy an area of 200,000 square feet and there is an additional area of some 20,000 sq ft for demonstrating tractors, scrapers, earth augers, powered barrows, etc.

L.M.B.A. Medals

The Bishop of London, the Right Reverend Dr. J. W. C. Wand, D.D., is to present the L.M.B.A. Medals for 1953. As his predecessor did last year, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Rupert de la Bère, is to preside. The presentation will take place in Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, E.C.2, on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 28.

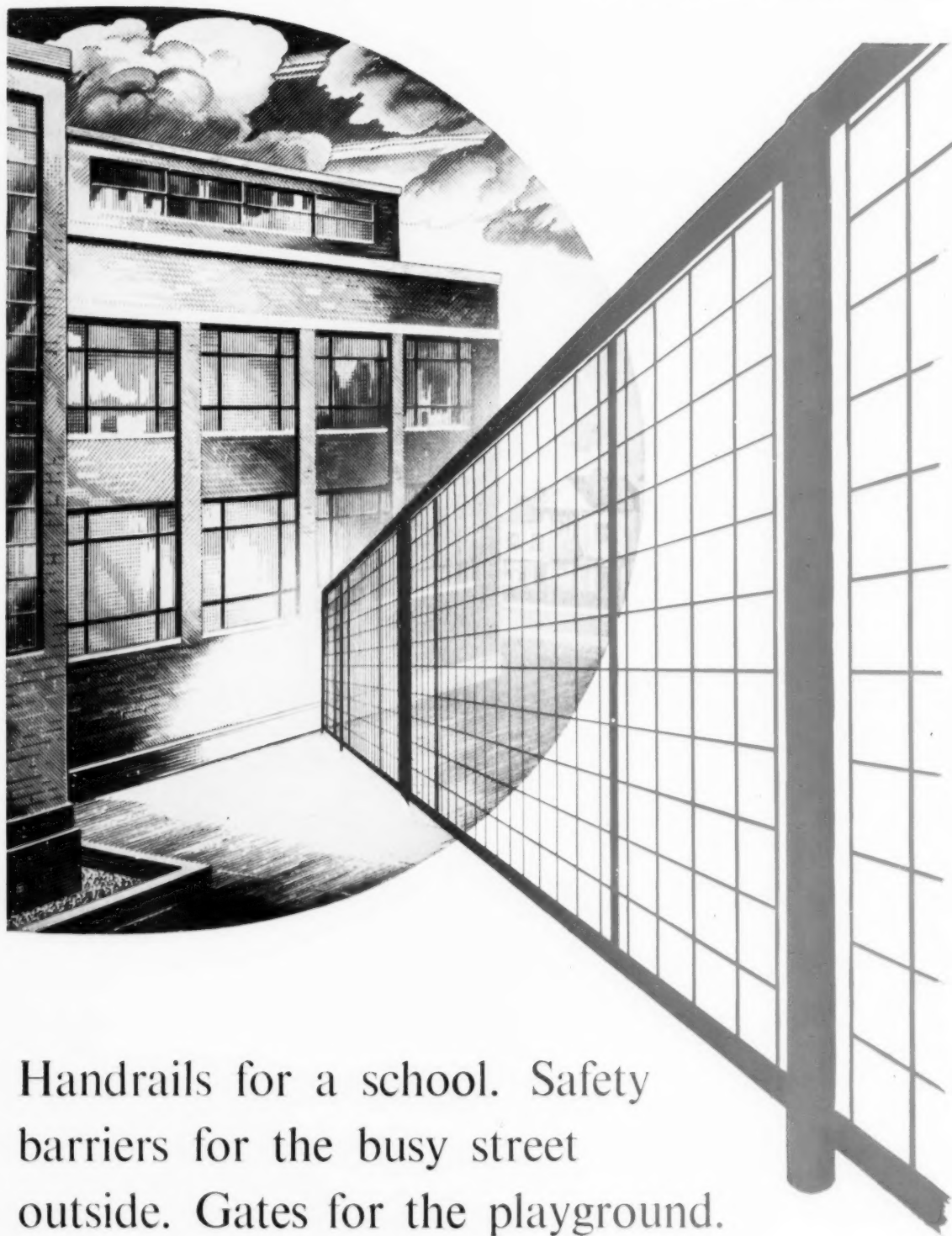
Last year H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh presented the medals at a function in the Mansion House, attended by the Minister of Education and the Minister of Works.

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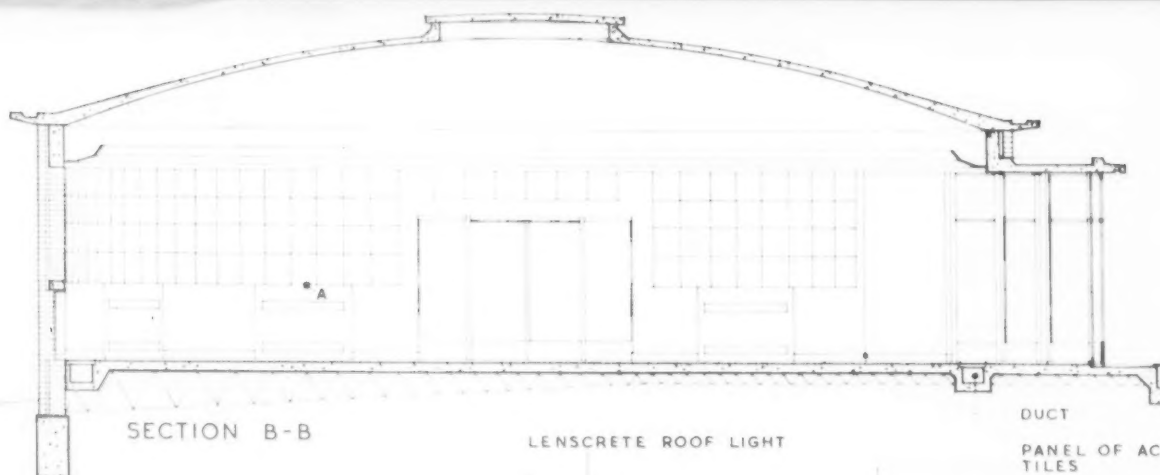


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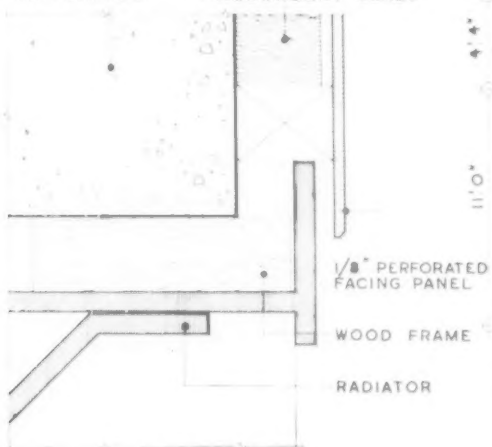
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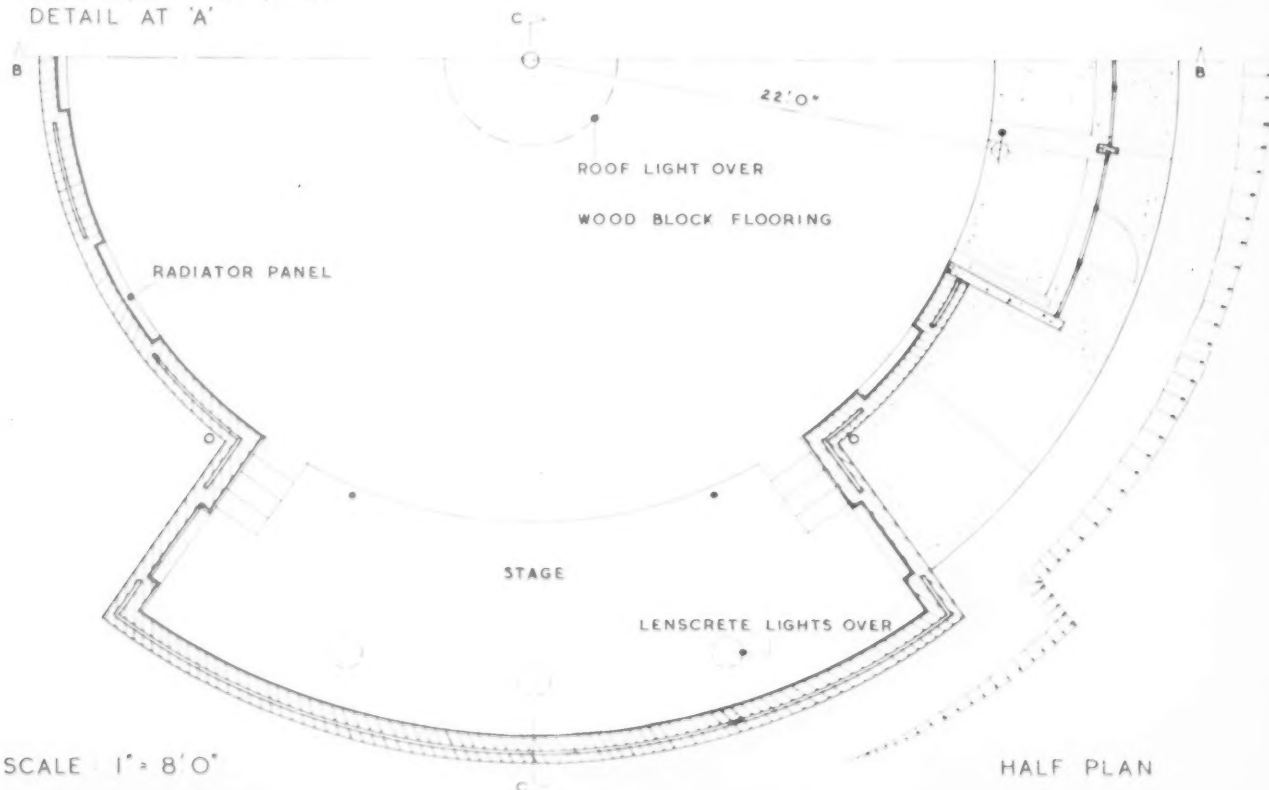


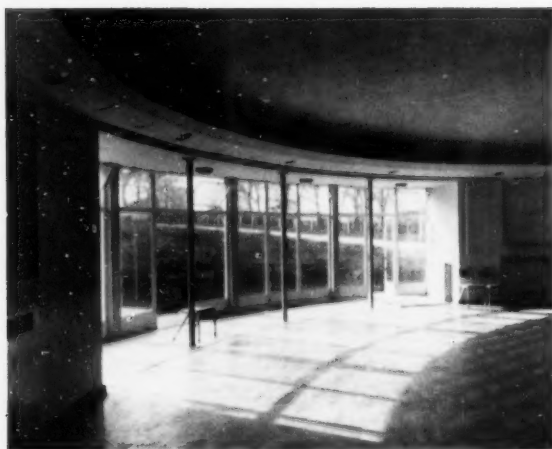
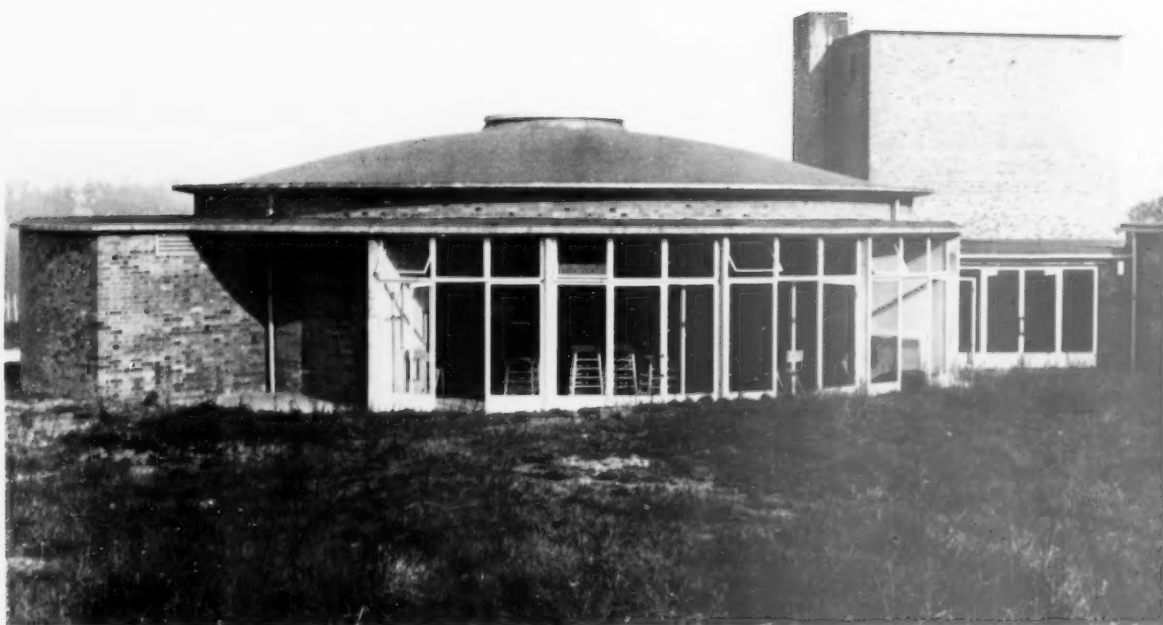
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Advice on Buying a Practice

"**R**URAL practice in a Somerset Cathedral city for sale. Good ecclesiastical, town and country connections. Well-equipped three-room office. Small staff. Work in progress could be taken over by arrangement. Box No. 66/PP."

A cathedral city—peace from the eternal rush of the metropolis. Your own boss, come and go as you please. A ready-made practice; no uphill grind.

Who has not read similar advertisements and wondered if they dare take the plunge?

Whilst the picture you conjure up may be nearer fantasy than truth, I must admit I admire the enterprising person who does buy a practice. I have followed up similar advertisements, and for those of you who are toying with the idea of a practice of your own, I venture to write these words of advice.

Before you rush for pen and paper to ask for further particulars, consider whether you would really be satisfied with a rural practice. If married, would your wife like a small cathedral city? In fact, has she honestly agreed to sacrifice the monthly cheque for a precarious existence for a number of years? If not, well, you know best, but I would think twice.

After obtaining particulars of the practice and its location, my wife and I went to stay for the week-end in the cathedral town. Yes, it was a town we both felt we could be happy in. Whilst we both considered the problem from different angles, they were fundamental to both a successful business and a happy married life. From my wife's point of view, schooling was good, the shops were "county" but not too expensive. Housing, whilst a problem, was not, so we were informed, unsurmountable, and there was occasionally for sale, and very occasionally to rent, the smaller house in a good class neighbourhood.

From my point of view, I came to the conclusion that the town was not solely dependent upon its cathedral and visitors. It was the hub of a prosperous agricultural area. It had, in addition, a fair share, for a town of its size, of industries. These, I was informed, were local and not off-shoots of London firms; the latter usually employ their own city architects.

Before making our week-end trip I had contacted the City Architect and made an appointment to see him. The points upon which I wished to obtain his advice, as an independent architect, were varied. I came away with valuable information regarding the practice and its late head. I doubt if I could have obtained so unbiased and yet most helpful information from any other source.

Before interviewing the solicitor who had the practice for sale, I inspected the office and met the chief assistant, who had been kept on along with the other assistants until the practice was

sold. My main reason was to ascertain the type of work undertaken by the firm and work in hand.

When you are considering buying a practice I would suggest you give careful consideration to the clientele of the office. Some firms, for instance, have built their business on, say, brewery commissions, or schools, or again, ecclesiastical. This is all very well as long as the firm gives you their work, but in this world, particularly, it seems, in the architectural, nothing is certain. Without any sense or reason it can be agreed at a Board Meeting to give the next Commission to another architect, and the business your practice relied upon is no more. A practice with its eggs nearly all in one basket is not the ideal one for a young man to take over.

My visit to the office revealed that this rural practice in the cathedral town relied mainly on its connection with the cathedral. The principal had been Surveyor to the fabric. The appointment was vested in the principal and not in the firm. No guarantee could be given that whoever bought the practice would be appointed. It was a much sought-after commission, and it was unlikely that a newcomer to the town would be so fortunate as to receive this work.

This discovery rather complicated the most difficult point in purchasing a practice—namely, what is the value of the goodwill, if any? Is there goodwill attached to an architect's practice? When a practice was administered by one architect I contend there is very little goodwill. Clients usually patronize an architect because they are friendly with him, like his style of design or some other personal reason. An architect's practice, particularly the smaller practice, is a personal affair, unlike the normal business. You have no guarantee, therefore, that the late owner's clients will continue to place work with you.

How, then, can one assess the goodwill? Naturally the seller is looking for as much goodwill as possible. If it is to wind up the deceased's estate it is usual that a lump sum is asked for the alleged goodwill. This the seller will assess on the turnover and profits for so many years previous. If you find yourself in this predicament I would ask to be supplied with copies of the audited accounts for at least the previous three years, five if possible. Take them along to a chartered accountant and ask him to check them and advise you on the question of goodwill. After receiving his advice you will have to consider yourself the type of clients who have placed work with the firm in the past and try to judge how many may still continue to place work with you. This is extremely difficult, but may help you to come to some assessment as to the amount to be offered. No hard and fast amount

can be put forward, as each business will vary.

There is, to my mind, what appears a more equitable solution to this question of goodwill and which may be accepted by the sellers' agent, particularly if the owner or his widow is still alive. Rather than pay a lump sum, offer to pay a percentage of any fees received, over a period of years to be agreed, from any work received from clients whose names appear in the firm's books. What would be a fair percentage? I would suggest not less than 10 per cent and not more than fifteen per cent of the gross fees. You may suggest ten per cent if this arrangement is acceptable, and go higher, if pushed, rather than lose the practice. The shorter the period of time the better for you.

If you agree to buy it is usual to fix a date to take over, and all debts incurred by the late owner are paid by his solicitors and all assets are likewise collected. An agreement will have to be drawn up regarding outstanding work and fees. You will be expected to buy the firm's assets, such as office furniture, etc. This may include the building or, if it is leased, the lease.

If you are anxious to purchase a practice, please do not be put off by the difficulties I may have appeared to lay before you. They have been stated to help you rather than the reverse. I would be the first to wish you every success in your venture.

MAURICE TAYLOR

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

Mr. Francis W. B. Yorke and Mr. Horace M. Barker have dissolved partnership. Mr. Yorke will take into partnership Mr. D. Rosslyn Harper and Mr. Robert H. Harvey, A/R.I.B.A., and will continue in practice in Birmingham at the above address and at Central Chambers, Stratford-on-Avon, under the style of Francis W. B. Yorke, Harper and Harvey.

Mr. Barker will on his own account continue in practice at 74, Ryland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The practice of the late C. Howard Crane, A.I.A., Architects and Engineers, at 7, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1, is being carried on as C. Howard Crane & Partners, Architects and Engineers, at the same address, the partners being: M. R. Beckstrom, A.I.A. (U.S.A.); John B. Guise, A.R.I.B.A.; A. T. Davies, A.M.I.C.E.; W. J. Upfold, A.I.A.S.

Kitchen Planning

I HAVE lately been handed one of the most curious pieces of research information I have ever seen passed to the Press. It takes the form of a reprint of some pages from a contemporary which summarizes some research work carried out by the B.R.S. on the extremely important subject of the planning and equipping of kitchens. Surely if the research is considered by the body responsible for its promulgation to be worth while, it is equally worth offering the results to the technical press generally in a form from which each journal can draw its own conclusions and pass them on to its readers. On the somewhat sketchy information received it may be that this research work has been quite important although it is very hard to decide from the document received; equally, however, if the summary is a fairly full description of the work, little has so far been achieved in the way of providing the type of information which designers need for their guidance. As far as I can judge from the handout, the information given on this subject in "Planning" by "E. and O.E." is much more useful and comprehensive and, further, the research results merely appear to confirm the "E. and O.E." recommendations and to add little knowledge.

This piece of research took the form of selecting a typical kitchen from a block of flats already built and rearranging and altering the fittings in the same space to produce greater efficiency for the housewife (or should it be from the housewife?). Frequently it is possible to make such rearrangements in plan layout to achieve greater efficiency when the plan is divorced from the many other factors which make up the complete building such as the position of services which have to meet the needs of the surrounding flats, but in practice these other factors may make the better plan unacceptable.

It might be questioned, however, whether research in this form is a very real contribution to knowledge. I am sure the more helpful information would be to ascertain the minimum kitchen areas, storage areas, shelf spaces and the like that are needed under average conditions, disregarding, of course, the official recommendations, such as those contained in the "Housing Manual," which may not necessarily be ideal for various reasons, such as economy in costs. It would be better if we were told what would be the correct provisions and then to leave the architects to make the best kitchen plans they can in the light of the circumstances of each job. I doubt that any of us know with any certainty what are the correct floor areas for kitchens, nor what are the minimum fittings which should be provided in dwellings of various sizes. There is,

in my opinion, little doubt that in recent years kitchens have tended to become too small. For example, only a few kitchens in lower or moderate income type dwellings have had a proper space for a table which is necessary for culinary reasons, apart from the desire of so many occupiers to take at least occasional meals in the kitchen.

As to the fittings themselves, this report shows a rearrangement of those originally provided but it does not give much indication whether they are considered to be sufficient, in excess of proper needs or totally inadequate. It is hard to gauge the working and storage spaces needed in dwellings as the habits, customs and financial abilities of individual families vary very widely, but none the less some general and authoritative guidance which might be expected from a proper research into the problem would be very helpful. The main achievement apparently claimed for the rearrangement is a saving in yards travelled by the articles used in preparing certain test meals, but it is not at all clear what this represents in a percentage saving of the personal energy used by the housewife. It is also suggested that there is a small cost saving by the amendment of the fittings themselves. The changes in the percentages of the number of movements due to the rearrangement are, in some instances, very hard to appreciate; for example, why does a rearrangement mean that the broom cupboard involves 0.0 per cent of movements instead of 0.1 per cent, is it to be assumed that brooms are no longer needed? Also, with no change in the position of the larder, the rearrangement has increased the percentage of movements. Incidentally, the meters formerly in a cupboard in the kitchen have vanished in the new plan.

The new arrangement provides some spaces which seem to be of little value as they are inaccessible due to being behind other fittings, and one cupboard is apparently so placed that the kitchen table has to be moved each time access is required to the cupboard. There are indications of tenant's own tables in many positions in the old plan which have been replaced by one table in the new plan but it is not clear why there is any need to provide for this table when a large table is already shown as one of the fittings in the new plan, replacing a smaller, strangely shaped flap table in the original. This tenant's table is surely quite unnecessary and should be used in the table position indicated on the plan, thus saving equipment costs, as most tenants are likely to possess a table. There is no indication on the new plan where the chairs, to be used in association with the table for meal purposes, are to be kept.

In the rearrangement all the plinths

to the built-in fittings have been cut out to reduce the heights. One wonders, incidentally, what happened to the cooker which seems also to have changed its height so that the door of the hot closet is now on the floor level thus involving the housewife turning somersaults to reach the articles inside it. This omission of plinths seems an absurd action as it is very necessary to retain them on all fittings reaching to the floor in order to keep the doors and drawers clear of the floor in addition to providing the necessary toe spaces. I do not agree with the statement that toe spaces are only necessary under work places as the plinths of tall cupboards always show signs of having been kicked and knocked. Incidentally, the toe spaces shown in B.S.1195 for kitchen fittings are in my opinion too small; they need to be at least 3in deep and 4in, or better 6in, high for adequate protection against the washing of floors, kicking, damage by brooms, rising dust and the like. Also, and perhaps more important, cupboard bottoms at too low a level are very inconvenient in use and involve excessive stooping.

This piece of research does not seem to have solved the problem which is always being raised concerning the correct height of fittings to suit the average and unknown tenant, as 36in high draining-boards are mentioned. I believe the answer still lies in the provision of normal worktops at the 36in level above the floor which has been found convenient for draining-boards, sinks, cookers and many kitchen activities and, in addition, to provide space for the tenant to place a normal 30in high kitchen table which can be used for food preparation when the 36in worktops are inconveniently high. The 30in table will then also serve for meals, when these are taken in the kitchen as is normal in so many households, at least for certain meals. The 36in height also allows storage under the worktops for large apparatus such as wash boilers. A change I would like to see, however, is the adoption of worktops 24in deep from back to front, instead of the 21in provided in the B.S.; this width is normal in U.S.A. and Canada but with it the worktop remains at about 18in deep thus giving a space for the accommodation of pipes and other services which avoids the cost and complications of cutting fittings in order to pass these services through them.

In regard to the conclusions reached in this research it is gratifying to learn that the principles of good kitchen planning are apparently not basically changed, but there is no doubt that, as stated, many modern kitchen plans do not follow these principles. There are many reasons which contribute to these less good plans but I believe the two main ones are, first, insufficient

[Continued on page 557]

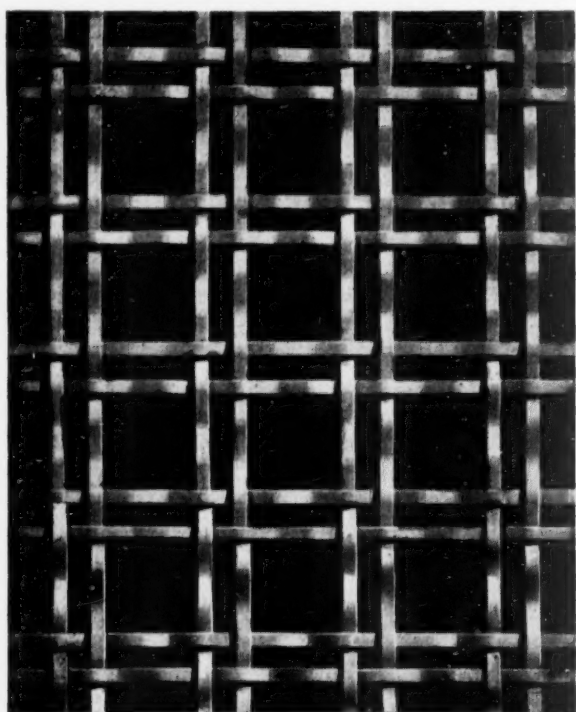


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Kitchen Planning

Continued from page 556

plan space in which to provide an orderly and proper arrangement of the essential fittings, and, secondly, excessive economy in expenditure, both of which will be greatly regretted by the occupiers for the duration of the buildings.

I fully endorse the conclusion that small worktops are of very little value except as parking places, but I disagree that a large area at 33in high would serve for occasional meals as this height cannot be used conveniently with normal chairs, especially by children. Surely a normal 30in high table, a height suitable for eating meals, is equally satisfactory as a work space.

The passing remark that the average hot water consumption during this research was 18 gallons per meal (no temperature given) bears out an opinion I have long held, based on my own observations, that many recent assessments of hot water requirements are far too low.

I hope the B.R.S. is continuing this research work into kitchen planning and that, given time, it will supply the information that is really needed, such as kitchen areas, sizes of basic equipment, and amounts of the various types of storage in relation to households of different sizes.

DUTCH UNCLE

House Interiors: Electric Wiring

IT is, of course, very easy to be critical of any report and to pick holes in statements made by other parties when they are dealing with electrical matters, but our architect friends will forgive us if we have a crack at the recently published report of a committee which has investigated ways of increasing the speed and efficiency of completing house interiors.* It seems that whenever a panel composed of architects and their professional associates pronounces upon such matters there is a hopeless under-rating of modern enthusiasm for electrical equipment and appliances, which postulates a need for convenience in the shape of socket outlets. Surely we are not to contemplate a return to the days of flexible cord extensions run all over the place, fed from those abominable socket outlet adaptors, whereby multiple flexes may be connected into the one socket outlet in the room?

Amongst the general recommendations of this report is the very startling one, that it is desirable to keep lighting and power points to a minimum; whilst this might slightly increase the speed with which the house interior is completed, it can give satisfaction to nobody—as a contemporary has it, it

*Quicker Completion of House Interiors. H.M.S.O.



Dining-Kitchen designed by Mrs. Joan Patrick for the 2-bedroom People's House at this year's Ideal Home Exhibition.

is an open invitation to trailing flexes and a woefully low standard of illumination. An appendix to the report appears to suggest that five power points in a three-bedroom house, plus a two-ampere socket outlet and a cooker control unit represents a satisfactory standard of electric wiring. Shades of Post-War Building Study No. 11, which after considerable investigation of conditions likely to prevail in post-war building made certain recommendations for increasing amenities whilst reducing costs of electric wiring, and which, had they been adopted—and they are now all approved by regulations—would meet the architects' requirements more fully than the recommendations of the present report. In fact, although published in 1944, Post-War Building Study No. 11 is far more advanced than this one published in 1953!

That our friends have at least heard about some of these innovations is evidenced by the fact that the R.I.B.A. Memorandum, Appendix E of the report, makes mention of the ring circuit. Unfortunately, it then goes on to recommend the use of 15-ampere sockets throughout. Well, gentlemen, we are very sorry, but you just cannot have both! You may have the ring circuit or 15-ampere sockets, but you cannot mix them. The ring circuit was devised to provide an abundance of socket-outlets at low cost by cutting out all sub-circuit work necessarily associated with the installation of 15-ampere sockets, but, obviously, with the disappearance of these expensive sub-circuits the sub-circuit fuses have gone also. So other means must be employed for providing local fuse protection to lamps and radiators, and for this reason the Regulations prohibit the use of any but the new design of 13-ampere socket-outlet, B.S. 1363, with a ring circuit, and this socket

accepts only a special plug incorporating a fuse. Were 15-ampere sockets permissible with the ring circuit there would be serious risk of the consumer using an unfused plug, and then the only protection in the lamp or radiator circuit would be the main 30-ampere fuse, which cannot be allowed. Incidentally, too, the new socket and plug, which has flat pins, was designed to supersede all other sizes, as it may be used indiscriminately for lighting or power; this was intended to standardize to one size only all socket outlets in the house. Surely that is what architects want, or at least they have said so, and up to 25 per cent in wiring costs can be saved with the use of the ring circuit and 13-ampere sockets and plugs over the more conventional 15-ampere socket outlets. Why, then, do you still want these latter out-moded types?

It would be presumptuous for an electrical engineer to attempt to teach the architect his business, but creditable efforts have been made from time to time, chiefly by articles in the professional publications, to suggest to architects that they should make fuller use of these innovations—and there are others besides the ring circuit—to their own advantage in the matter of costs and speed in installation work. This effort would appear to need extension and intensification, but it is difficult to see just how this can be done. Would it be too much to ask these specialists if an electrical engineer could sit in at their conferences when they involve electrical matters? He need not take any part in the discussions, but at least he could prevent some of the more obvious misunderstandings getting into cold print.

To the present writer, the greatest eye-opener is the comparison of wiring system costs on page 49, Appendix C. In this, nine different ways of wiring

a building are arranged in cost ratio which seem to bear no actual relation to real costs. The statement that harness systems save time would not be agreed by the majority of electrical engineers, and may possibly be based upon incomplete observation, and the whole table seems to ignore the cost of getting the various systems into the house. In other words, the wiring system is treated as an end in itself, whereas it is part of the services to the building, and a true comparison of costs is not possible without considering the impact of any wiring system upon other trades concerned with the building.

For instance, of the systems mentioned in the report, heavy and light gauge steel conduits, harness systems, Pyrotenax, lead-covered cables, have this in common—they all necessitate the slotting of joists and the chasing of walls, and the leaving of traps or loose boards in flooring; even T.R.S. cables—by the way, have not the architects heard of similar polythene and P.V.C. sheathed assemblies, which are non-inflammable?—need the drilling of joists and the chasing of walls for switch and socket outlet drops. It is true that the cost of this work is often concealed by the fact that it is carried out by the main building contractor, but it involves the employment of carpenters and bricklayers which must be paid by somebody. It is very difficult to see how any system can be really economical when it entails all this ancillary work, and which applies especially to rigid conduits, which occasion major disturbance to the building structure. If it be admitted that the true cost of a wiring system must include this additional work, then the table on page 49 must be revised.

The writer would revise the tabulated list of system costs as follows, based upon many years' experience of all the lot in all kinds of buildings, and dating back to the days when the work of slotting joists and chasing walls could be carried out by the wireman's mate:—

Heavy-gauge steel conduit, lead covered cables and Pyrotenax	1.0
Light-gauge steel conduits	0.85
T.R.S. cables or similar	0.8
Flexible non-metallic conduits	0.7

The table published in the report does not include this last-named system, which is rather curious, as it has been on the market for some years now and is widely used in some districts. In fact, it was fully described, with photographs showing how installation is made without joist slotting or wall chasing in these columns in the *A. & B.N.* for August 11, 1950, page 179: Its application to blocks of flats with pre-cast beam floors was shown in the issue for August 7, 1952, page 185. Indirect advantages of this system are that it can go into the building at any stage of progress, and the builder does

not have to wait on the arrival of the electrician before he can lay floors; nor does he have to leave loose traps or boards, or watch for the possibility of nails being driven through light steel conduits. This must make for more efficient building progress, and should be reflected in the overall costs of a wiring system; with all these advantages the installed cost of flexible conduits is no more than that indicated in the revised table.

This hesitancy to adopt new systems, vouched for by the electrical industry and completely approved by all current regulations, seems to be an unfortunate feature of all post-war building planning. Space will not permit a further incursion into some of the reasons why the electrical industry itself would prefer a wider adoption of non-metallic wiring systems, but these have already been touched upon in this publication, as mentioned above. One very cogent reason is the fact that water supply authorities are now using cement-asbestos piping in main supplies, and with the loss of the extensive underground network of iron piping the service pipes into the building are no longer adequate for the earthing of metallic wiring systems. Other conditions, too, are changing rapidly, mainly of a technical nature, but which necessitate some change in practice. But, gentlemen, we can only devise improved systems, market them and draw your attention to them; if the architect will not study them and amend his specifications accordingly, how are we to make the necessary progress?

It is thought that the consumer would not welcome some of the changes recommended in the report—for one, the use of cord-pull switches in place of the conventional types fixed on the wall. The cord can be very elusive if missed the first time when entering a dark room, and these ceiling switches are usually extremely noisy, especially with the drummy forms of construction adopted in small houses. The writer has found that these switches are usually only satisfactory for general use if the operating cord is passed through a fixed ring near the door, so that it cannot swing all over the place if the first touch starts it.

The fact is, of course, that there is insufficient liaison between the electrical industry and those responsible for building, be they architects, surveyors, or construction engineers, and until this can be overcome there is little chance of improvement in the electrical services available to the consumer, on the one hand, and on the other, means of improving and accelerating building construction. This problem should not prove insoluble, but the only method open to us at the moment is to use the professional publications; further opportunities in this direction may occur at a later date.

T. C. GILBERT
M.I.E.E.

LEGAL NOTE

Where works for the erection of a building have been "begun" but not completed before July 1, 1948—the date of the coming into operation of the relevant provisions of the Town Planning Act, 1947—and those works could have been completed in accordance with a permission granted under an interim development order, planning permission is not required under the 1947 Act.

The question as to what constitutes a "beginning" of works for this purpose has now been the subject of an important decision by the House of Lords in the case of *L.C.C. v. Marks and Spencer, Limited*.

In August, 1937, a building agreement had been entered into by the above company with the freeholders of a site for the erection of a building thereon. In August, 1938, the company obtained the necessary interim development planning permission for the erection of the building, this permission being granted under the 1932 Town Planning Act and the 1933 General Interim Development Order which were then in operation.

It was necessary to demolish certain buildings on the site, in the first instance, and the company entered into a contract with demolition contractors for the demolition of the building and the preparation of the site, this work being completed by July, 1939.

No contract, however, was entered into for the erection of any building on the site and no constructive work was begun because of the fear of the outbreak of war. No further step was taken until 1948, but the intention to erect the building eventually was never abandoned.

The L.C.C. contended that works for the erection of a building had not been commenced before July 1, 1948, since neither was there any construction in progress nor was there even any contract entered into with anyone for the erection of a building on the site. The mere demolition of a building on the site was of a negative character, and could not be regarded as a "commencement" of work for the erection of a building. This view found favour with some members of the courts below, but the House of Lords unanimously affirmed the majority opinion of the Court of Appeal that in the circumstances there had been a "commencement" of works for erection before the material date, July 1, 1948.

Where buildings were proposed to be erected on a site which already contained buildings, the first step in the process of the erection was to demolish the existing buildings and to prepare the site. That had been done in this case before July 1, 1948, and it was unnecessary to go further and to establish that the stage of actual construction had been reached or even that a contract for the erection of a building on the site had been entered into. In the circumstances accordingly planning permission was not necessary.

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

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ABERGAVENNY. (a) Assembly hall, domestic science room and covered way at St. Michael's Convent Senior School, Chapel Road. (b) Messrs. Geo. H. Davies and Hurley, 12, Cross Street. (c) 2 gns. (d) May 9.

ACCRINGTON B.C. (a) Alterations and adaptation of stables and smithy to form garages and repair shop at the Moreton Street Health Department Depot. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) £2. (e) May 30.

BASFORD R.C. (a) (1) 8 houses at School Lane, Bestwood, (2) 22 at Main Street, Burton Joyce, and (3) 26 houses off Easthorpe Street. (b) Council's Engineer, Rock House, Stockhill Lane. (c) 3gns each contract. (e) May 20.

BATH C.C. (a) First 4-storey block of 24 flats for Snow Hill redevelopment. (b) Messrs. W. E. Underwood and Son, 21, Gay Street. (c) 2gns. (d) Immediately.

BEVERLEY R.C. (a) 10 houses at Arram with drainage and sewage disposal works. (b) G. Palfreyman, 36, Market Place. (c) Ign. cheque payable to Council. (e) May 20.

BLANDFORD R.C. (a) 32 dwellings, block of 4 garages, service road, sewers, etc., at Milborne. (b) E. A. Down, 47, Boscombe Overcliffe Drive, Bournemouth. (c) 4gns. (e) May 26.

BOURNEMOUTH B.C. (a) (1) 1 pair of houses at Sunnyslands Avenue, (2) 1 pair at Hadow Road, (3) 1 and 2 combined. (b) Borough Architect (Room 106), Town Hall. (c) 2gns each contract. (e) May 16.

BROMLEY B.C. (a) (1) 6 houses at Nichol Lane, Bromley, and (2) 8 flats at Havelock Road, Bromley. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices. (c) 2gns. (d) May 12.

BURNLEY B.C. (a) 1 pair of houses, Sycamore Avenue. (b) Borough Engineer, 22-24, Nicholas Street. (c) Ign. (e) June 1.

CHELMSFORD R.C. (a) 83 houses, etc., at Great Baddow. (b) Estates Manager (Room 26), Council Offices, New London Road. (c) £2. (e) May 26.

CLARE R.C. (a) (1) 3 bungalows at Hawkedon, (2) 2 bungalows at Stansfield, (3) 6 bungalows at Great Bradley, (4) 7 houses at Cavendish, (5) 2 bungalows at Lidgate, (6) 3 houses at Stoke-by-Clare, (7) 4 bungalows at Ousden, with site works. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Stonehall, Clare, Sudbury, Suffolk. (c) 2gns each site. (e) May 29.

CROYDON B.C. (a) Substantial extensions to the Mitcham Road Crematorium. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall; immediately.

EAST ASHFORD R.C. (a) 6 houses at Shottenden, Chilham, near Canterbury. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, 8, Elwick Road, Ashford, Kent.

EGHAM U.C. (a) Houses and bungalows as follows: (Section 1) 4 at Oak

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

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Avenue, (Section 2) 20 at Ayebridges Avenue, (Section 3) 16 at Western Avenue, Thorpe, (Section 4) 12 at Wendover Road, (Section 5) 12 at Alexander Road, and (Section 6) 2 at Pooley Green Close. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Fire Station Buildings, High Street. (c) 2gns. (e) May 15.

ELLESMERE PORT U.C. (a) Public conveniences at York Road. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Queen Street. (c) 1gn. (e) May 16.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Chief Fire Officer's house at Widford, near Chelmsford (approx. value of contract, £3,400). (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. (d) May 9.

ESSEX C.C. (a) Adaptations at "Elm Park," Ardleigh, near Colchester (estimated cost approx. £4,900). (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. (d) May 16.

HEANOR U.C. (a) Public conveniences at Market Place. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 2gns. (e) May 26.

HUNTINGDON C.C. (a) 1 pair of police houses at Yaxley. (b) County Architect, County Buildings. (e) May 20.

IPSWICH B.C. (a) 2 block of 4 flats at Suffolk Road, 3 blocks of 4 flats at Austin Street and 16 houses on the Chantry Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, 19, Tower St. (c) 3gns. (d) May 12. (e) June 4.

LONDON—BARNES B.C. (a) (Contract No. 1) 7 garages at Limes Avenue, Barnes, S.W.13, and (Contract No. 2) 6 garages and cycle store at Stanton Road, Barnes, S.W.13. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Sheen Lane, S.W.14. (e) May 26.

LONDON—EAST HAM B.C. (a) (Contract No. 54B) 48 flats at Ingrave, near Brentwood. (b) Chief Housing Officer, Town Hall, E.6. (c) 5gns. (d) May 18.

LONDON—GREENWICH B.C. (a) 101 dwellings and ancillary buildings at Pond Rd., Blackheath. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Greenwich High Rd., S.E.10. (d) May 30; with particulars of recent works carried out.

LONDON—STEPNEY B.C. (a) 15 flats at Raphael House, Mile End Rd., E.1. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, 227-233, Commercial Rd., E.1. (c) 10gns. (e) June 1.

LONDON—TOTTENHAM B.C. (a) Block of 12 flats at Manor Rd., N.17. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, N.15. (c) 2gns. (d) May 15.

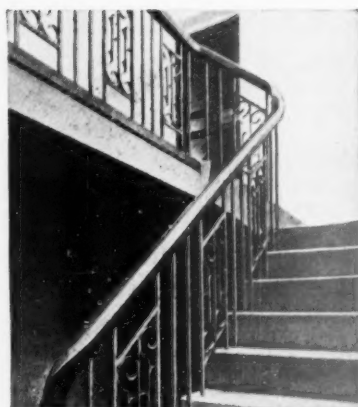
LONDON—TOTTENHAM B.C. (a) 30 flats at 630, High Rd., N.17. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, N.15. (c) 2gns. (d) May 25.

LONDON—WEST HAM B.C. (a) (Contract 186) 36 flats and 18 houses in the Croydon Road area, E.16. (b) Borough Architect, 70, West Ham Lane, E.15. (c) 2gns. (d) May 9.

MANCHESTER C.C. (a) Police section house at Vine Street, Newton Heath. (b) City Architect, Town Hall. (c) 1gn. (e) May 15.

MID-WILTS HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. (a) Out-patients department at Devizes and District Hospital. (b) Messrs. W. E. Underwood and Son, 21, Gay Street, Bath. (c) 2gns. (e) June 9.

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and alterations to kitchen at St. Andrew's Hospital, Chippenham. (b) Messrs. W. E. Underwood and Son, 21, Gay Street, Bath. (c) 2gns. (e) June 9.

NORWICH C.C. (a) 160 dwellings in 7 groups at Hall Road, Norwich; 16 dwellings at Mill Close; 5 dwellings at Maid Marian Road; 4 dwellings at Earlham Green Lane. (b) City Architect, City Hall. (c) £1. (e) May 18.

PENZANCE B.C. (a) 42 flats at Prospect Place. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings. (d) May 16; with details of resources (skilled labour and plant) and contracts carried out.

PORTSMOUTH C.C. (a) 104 houses at Leigh Park. (b) City Architect, Municipal Offices, 1, Western Parade, Southsea. (c) 3gns. (d) May 12.

***RUGBY B.C.** (a) Public convenience at Assheton Children's Playground, Bilton. (b) Borough Surveyor, Burford House, Church Walk. (c) 2gns. (e) May 22. See page 36.

ST. ALBANS C.C. (a) 50 houses and flats on the Marshalswick Lane Estate. (b) City Engineer, 16, St. Peter's Street. (c) 3gns. (e) June 3.

SHEFFIELD C.C. (a) 40 dwellings on the Manor Park Estate (Scheme No. 5). (b) City Architect, Town Hall, 1. (c) £2. (e) May 15.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA B.C. (a) Alterations at Westborough and Fairfax High Schools. (b) Borough Architect, Municipal Buildings. (c) £2. (e) May 18.

SOUTH - WESTERN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. (a) Boiler house and ancillary buildings at Cheltenham General Hospital. (b) Regional Architect, 27, Tyndalls Park, Clifton, Bristol, 8. (c) 2gns. (d) May 9.

SWANSEA B.C. (a) Conversion of (1) Cwmllynwyl Hospital into dwelling accommodation and (2) St. Margaret's, Eaton Crescent, into an aged persons' home. (b) Borough Architect, Guildhall. (c) £2 each contract. (d) May 14.

TADCASTER R.C. (a) (1) 8 houses and 4 flats at South Milford and (2) 16 houses and 4 flats at Church Fenton. (b) Messrs. Anthony Steel and Owen, 89, Albion Street, Leeds, 1; stating site or sites. (c) 2gns each site, cheque payable to Council. (e) May 16.

WANTAGE U.C. (a) 12 houses on the Hamfield site. (b) W. G. Stanbrook, 37a, Bartholomew Street, Newbury. (c) 3gns cheque payable to Council. (e) May 20.

WELLINGTON (SALOP) R.C. (a) (Site No. 5) 55 houses (Site No. 6) 90 and (Site No. 7) 84 houses, with roads, drains, etc., at Hadley. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Chambers, Tan Bank. (c) 3gns.

WEST SUSSEX C.C. (a) (Job. No. 3314) Adaptation of premises for use as family home at Allangate Nursery, Rustington. (Job. No. 3253) Adaptation of premises for use as "short stay" home at Clifton House, Bury. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chichester; (stating scheme or schemes). (d) May 12.

WIDNES B.C. (a) 10 bungalows at Dickson Street. (b) Borough Architect, Brendan House, Widnes Road. (c) 3gns crossed cheque payable to Corporation. (e) May 28.

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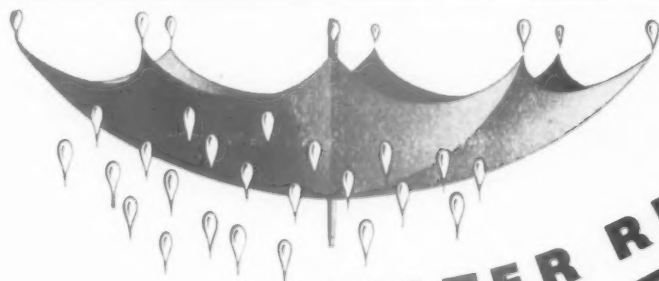
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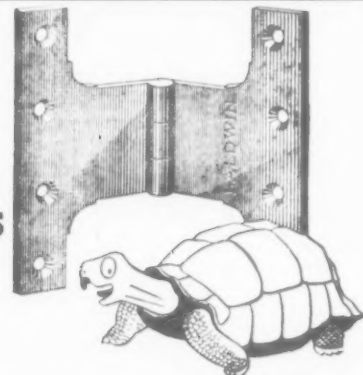


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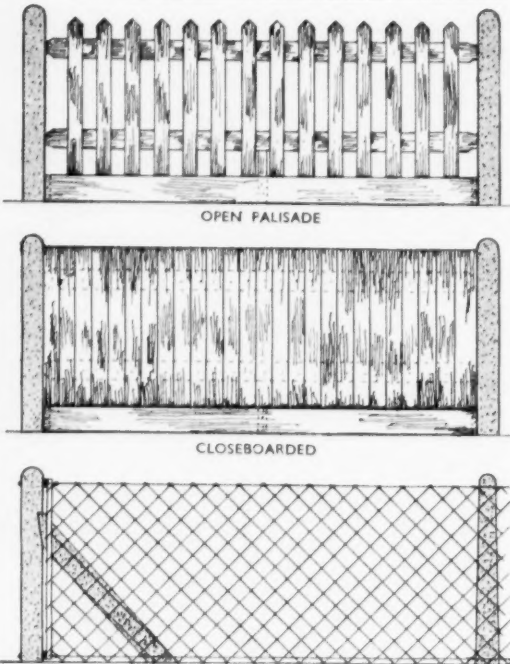
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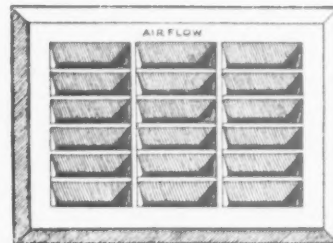
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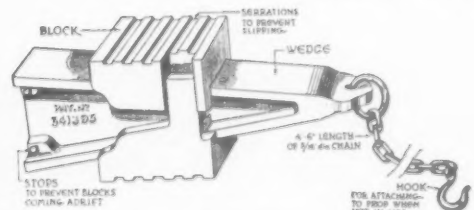
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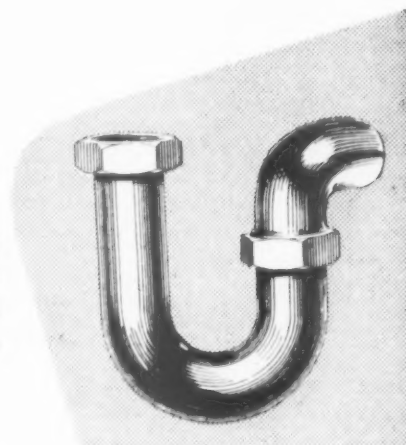
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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

ARCHITECTS (A.R.I.B.A.), in the Housing and Schools Divisions. (a) Grade II (£837 10s.-£1,002), (b) Grade III (up to £837 10s). Application forms and particulars from Architect AR/EK/H & S/3, County Hall, S.E.1. Closing date 15th May. (399) [7042]

URBAN DISTRICT OF FELTHAM.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, Grade A.P.T. V (Salary £625 × £15 × £15 × £20-£675). Applicants must be Registered Architects. Forms of application, obtainable from the undersigned, must be returned, accompanied by copies of two testimonials, not later than 28th May, 1953. Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify and applicants must disclose, in writing, whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of or the holder of any senior office under the Council.

M. W. COUPE,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices,
Feltham, Middlesex. [7069]

BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.

TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of **TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** in the Borough Engineer's Department at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grades II-III (£495-£570 per annum) according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. or its equivalent and be capable of preparing working drawings, site surveys and levels, and preferably have had experience in connection with Local Authority Housing Schemes. The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of not more than two recent testimonials must reach the Borough Engineer, 1, West Stockwell Street, Colchester, not later than Wednesday, 13th May, 1953.

Canvassing will disqualify, and candidates must state whether they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council.

N. CATCHPOLE,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Colchester.
29th April, 1953. [7059]

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

THERE is a vacancy for an **ASSISTANT ARCHITECT** on the permanent staff. Salary scale £719-£886 per annum by annual increments. Commencing salary according to age and experience. Maximum age 45 years. It is a condition of the appointment to and the holding of the position that the selected candidate shall be and continue to be a subscribing corporate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A house may be available, if required, in a good neighbourhood, at an inclusive rental of £125 p.a. A form of application may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope quoting reference ("A").

W. S. CHEVALIER, Clerk of the Board,
Offices of the Board, New River Head,
Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1. [7067]

ANNOUNCEMENTS • CONTRACTS • TENDERS

Close for press 1st post Monday for following Thursday Issue

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for above. Salary, £895 × £40 × £40 × £50-£1,025 (plus L.A.). Applicants must be Chartered Architects, with sound knowledge of Contract Management, and capable of supervising busy drawing office. Experience in Municipal housing work and in design and erection of schools essential. Knowledge of special problems arising in reconstruction of war damaged areas an advantage.

Application forms from Borough Architect and Planning Officer, THOMAS E. NORTH, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Dist. T.P., 70, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15, returnable by 26th May, 1953. [7068]

CONTRACTS

BOROUGH OF RUGBY.

NEW PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

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TENDERS are invited for the erection of a **PUBLIC CONVENIENCE**, 150 superficial ft. constructed of load bearing brickwork, tiled roof and finished internally with glazed brick and tile. Specification and drawings may be obtained (upon the payment of £2 2s deposit, which will be refunded upon the receipt of a bona fide tender) from the office of the Borough Surveyor, Burford House, Church Walk, Rugby. Tenders endorsed "Public Convenience, Bilton," must be delivered to the Town Clerk, Rugby, not later than 12 noon on 22nd May, 1953. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. [7044]

CHERTSEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

TENDERS are invited for the **CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AT KINGTHORPE GARDENS, ADDLESTONE, and a PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AT BEOMOND GARDEN, CHERTSEY**, together with paths, fences, drainage and tar-paving.

Specification, Bills of Quantities and Form of Tender may be obtained from the office of the Engineer and Surveyor, where the drawings may be inspected, on payment of One Guinea deposit, which will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide Tender.

Tenders must be delivered to the undersigned in the envelope provided, not later than noon on **TUESDAY, 26th May, 1953**. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. REX HERBERT,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices,
Chertsey. [7064]

BOROUGH OF CHINGFORD.

ERECTION OF HOUSES—TOWER ESTATE—EPPING. CONTRACT "A."

TENDERS are invited for the erection of 28 **HOUSES** on the above estate. Bills of Quantities and Conditions will be forwarded on application to Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Chingford, E.4, and upon payment of a deposit of Two Guineas, returnable in respect of a bona fide tender only. Sealed tenders in plain envelopes endorsed "Tower Estate—Epping—Contract A" to be delivered to the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on Saturday, 6th June, 1953, any tender received after this time will not be considered. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS J. O'DOWD,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Chingford, E.4.
8th May, 1953. [7070]

COMPETITION

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

THE Dover Corporation invites architects resident in the United Kingdom, to **SUBMIT DESIGNS IN COMPETITION FOR DWELLING ACCOMMODATION** on a site in Marine Parade, Dover. The site has an area of 6.5 acres, excluding portions of surrounding streets.

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JAMES A. JOHNSON,
Town Clerk.

[7062]

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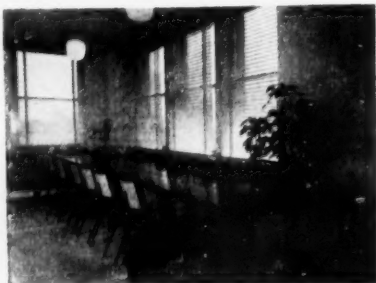
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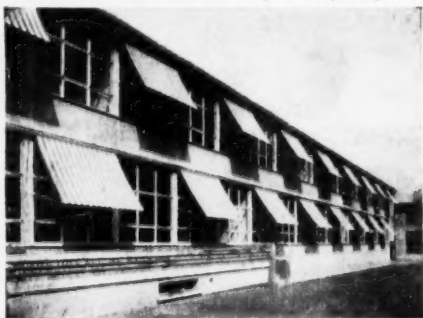
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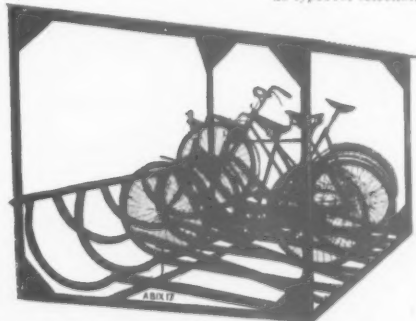
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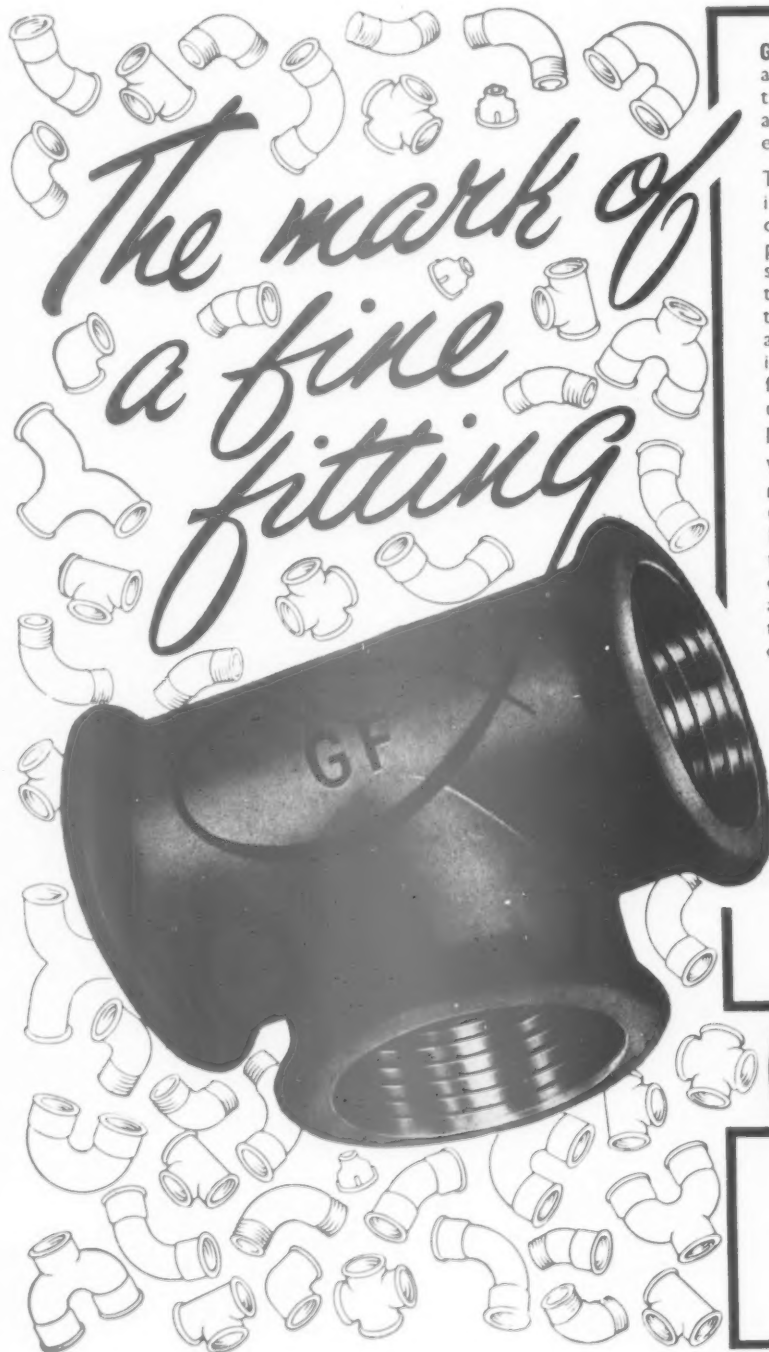
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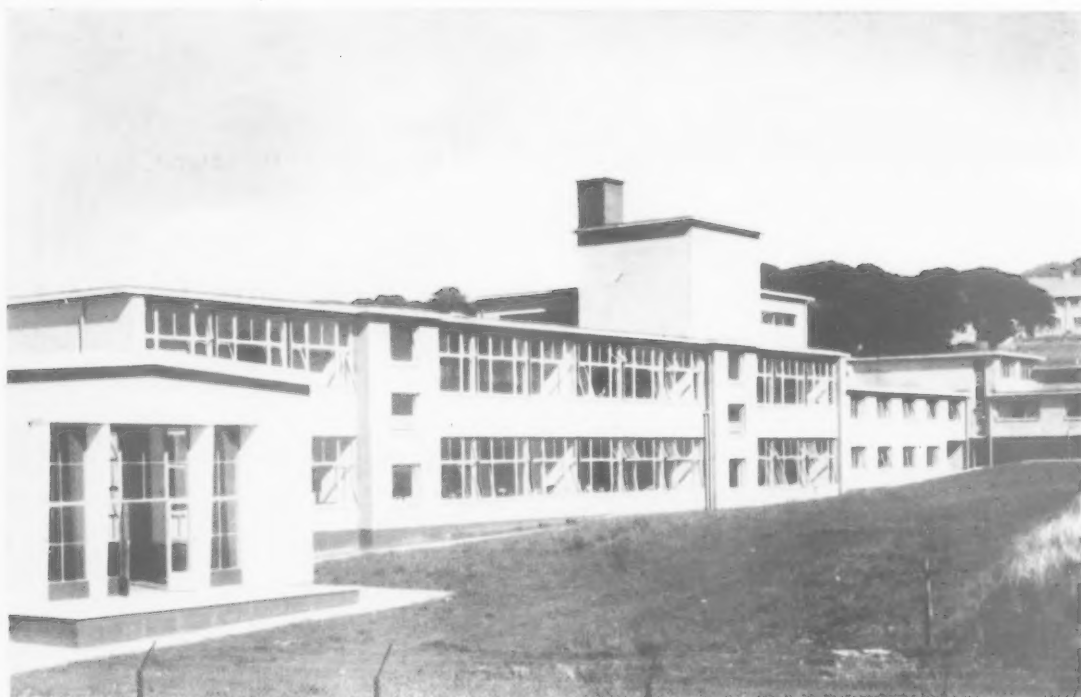
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